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Wilmington Journal.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
[illegible], executor of Buckner
Hill, deceased. } In Equity.
vs.
[illegible] Hatch, Dr. E. W. Ward, C.
[illegible]ens and others.
FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ACCOUNT.
Affidavit having that Charles E. Rodes, Ann Smith, John
Edwards Smith, James H. Houston and wife
[illegible]ha Rodes, ——— Lewis and wife Kate, Dr.
[illegible]son and wife Rosey, Pollard J. Gordon, Thos.
[illegible]ard and wife Priscilla A. J. Weymens and wife Fan-
[illegible]y Williams, E. F. Witherspoon, and wife Catha-
[illegible]ine Witherspoon, defendants in this case,
[illegible] absent from the State, and therefore pro-
[illegible]ot served upon them. It is therefore ordered
[illegible] be made in some public newspaper for the
[illegible] weeks, notifying the said defendants that un-
[illegible]ess at the next term of the Court of Equity to
[illegible] be held for the County aforesaid, on the fourth Monday of September
[illegible]next, answer or demur to said bill, that the same
[illegible]will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing *ex parte*
[illegible]as to them.
Given officially, 13th July, A. D. 1863.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
43 6t*

REID SPRINGS,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.
THE PROPRIETOR of these Springs has opened his doors for the reception of guests. Persons wishing to visit these Springs by Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad will get off at Moss Neck Depot, where they will find conveyance to the Springs.
Terms per week.....$25
" per month.....75
HECTOR McNEILL,
Proprietor.
43 4t*

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Equity.
DUPLIN COUNTY. }
Bill for conversion of property.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

We had the pleasure Tuesday, of shaking hands with Col. E. D. HALL, on a brief visit home from the army of Northern Virginia. We did not have the opportunity of any lengthened conversation with him, but we should judge that neither he nor any other member of that gallant army feels any apprehension of not being able successfully to meet and drive back any force that can advance upon them under MEADE, or any other man. It is a fact that of all the men whom we have seen here on furlough, privates as well as officers agree in repudiating the insidious ideas of reconstruction, through submission, which it is attempted to diffuse throughout this State, and we see not a few of our best soldiers either. This is no unimportant fact to be borne in mind by those at home who are uproarious for peace upon almost any terms.

VIRTUALLY MEXICO is subdued. Her capital is in the hands of the French troops and a large and influential party is devoted to the French influence, alliance, conquest, or whatever it may be called. The French avow themselves the champions of religion, the friends of the church. The French are Catholics, so are the Mexicans, and of course there is much greater chance for a fraternization between the invaders and the invaded than there was between the latter and the heretical North Americans. For the Mexicans almost any change must be for the better, so it only gives a reasonable promise of permanency for the future.

Of course following out the Napoleonic ideas which the present Emperor attributed to his uncle and adopted for himself, France will not seek to absorb Mexico either as a colony or otherwise, but she will nevertheless dictate its institutions and control its policy quite as much as Rome and that of her allies, and no matter who may occupy the throne of Mexico, should French policy cause it to be erected into an empire that same policy will stand behind the Mexican throne, master rather than the throne itself, as indeed was the case with all the puppets whom the elder Napoleon elevated or reduced in grade to the royal dignity in Italy, Holland, Spain, Wirtemburg or elsewhere.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* thinks that some difficulty may arise out of another recognition question.—Will France acknowledge the Mexican Empire, and if so, what will become of the so-called MONROE doctrine? Will Louis Napoleon acknowledge the Mexican Empire, what will become of the peaceful relations now existing between Napoleon and ABRAHAM? This raises a pretty speculation, and not a practical one. ABRAHAM will doubtless [illegible] his vindictive warfare against [illegible].

How [illegible] Not much at first, and not [illegible] at all. For many years after war is over we [illegible] progressive. Forages, all our labor, all our energies will be needed to repair the ravages of war and the vast inheritance to which this young people succeed. We will have so much to do at home that we will have no time to look abroad. And this will be [illegible] with any government of whatsoever form, [illegible] established in Mexico. The only really [illegible] on the Continent will be that known as the United States, and it will be well that, in addition to the [illegible] there should be another stable and [illegible] as a counterpoise to, and check upon, that of the U. S. Government.

It is not worth while to speculate upon the influence which [illegible] events in Mexico may have in hastening or retarding [illegible] recognition. That of course depends upon [illegible] how the French Emperor might feel that his own interests were promoted by the adoption of one or the other course. We [illegible] to him the usual share of [illegible] he does not care about Sebastopol, the war in [illegible] or the Indian Rebellion? I [illegible] sympathies with this side or [illegible] to have any idea of going to war or doing [illegible] It is true Napoleon says that France will go to war for an idea, but [illegible] that France will so go to war, but [illegible] ideas must be something calculated to [illegible] power or the wealth of France.

What [illegible] Mexico would do us any harm is a question [illegible] by discussed. We are surrounded by, or [illegible] many contact with the subjects of powerful and prosperous monarchies, without their examples in any way [illegible] our principles injuriously. If the Mexicans like [illegible] let them try it. All we can say is that we wish [illegible] Maximilian, or any other Emperor, far more to be [illegible] than any of his subjects. Better live quietly [illegible] reign in that horrible place."

What [illegible] without a protectorate an empire would be any more stable [illegible] than a republic may well be doubted. The example of Florida is certainly not encouraging to the [illegible] Maintained by some foreign power the [illegible] would have no greater power than that of Florida, and neither would amount to much, as all Mexico [illegible] known.

We are no [illegible], and would not be if we could, but we may be [illegible] to ask if the course of the Raleigh papers, in their intercourse with each other—if [illegible] can be called—is not rather lowering to themselves, and calculated, in a measure, to [illegible] something else than credit upon the whole press of the State. Surely some other way of getting [illegible] would be better. We say this in no spirit of [illegible] or censoriousness, and without any reference to the merits of the quarrel or quarrels going on. We allude to the mode in which these quarrels are conducted. We [illegible] understand how any readers can like [illegible] but we are forced to believe that some of the [illegible] must be unpleasant, we should think, to all concerned.

We have received from the [illegible]s, G. H. GORTZEL & Co., Mobile, "A Revised System of Cavalry Tactics, for the use of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, C. S. A., by Major General JOSEPH WHEELER, Chief of Cavalry, Army of Tennessee, C. S. A." A neatly printed 12mo. volume of about four hundred pages, illustrated by cuts and diagrams.

The high reputation of the author, as a cavalry officer, is a guarantee for the value of the work to those connected with the branch of the service for whose instruction the work is designed.

AN alarm of fire was raised about 12½ o'clock last Saturday night or Sunday morning. It was found to proceed from the burning of a small red tenement on the East side of Fifth Street between Princess and Chestnut Streets.—The house was occupied by a colored family, who succeeded in saving a part of their furniture. The building was totally consumed. Fortunately there was not a breath of air and the flames rose straight up, and the sparks fell straight down, so that the fire did not spread beyond the tenement in which it originated. Its origin was no doubt purely accidental. The property belonged to Mr. L. VOLLERS, and the house could not have been of any great value.

It is pretty certain that the active campaign in Mississippi is over for the present. GRANT could not pursue JOHNSTON beyond the Pearl River for want of transportation and the difficulty of obtaining supplies or of keeping up his communications. After doing all the harm he could at Jackson, and laying waste the country in his route he has fallen back to the west of the Big Black. He will confine himself to the fortified points on the Mississippi, merely sending out raiding parties. JOHNSTON had at the last dates fallen back to Morton, a point on the railroad from Jackson to Meridian, thirty-five miles East of Jackson. It is said that the object of his operations will be at Enterprise, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one hundred and twenty miles from Mobile, from which position he can move his forces with great rapidity upon any assailed point, while he can sweep and control the country in every direction. Of course with the great transporting power of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at his command, he can throw himself forward for the defence of Mobile long before GRANT could move upon it either from Pensacola or Pascagoula.

The evident hope and design of the enemy is if possible, to overwhelm LEE's army in Northern Virginia. For this purpose all the reinforced of the Northern army will be brought forward, and it is with a full knowledge of this fact, that President DAVIS so earnestly calls upon all officers and soldiers absent from their commands, to rally at once to the standard of their country. The North is certainly gathering enormous hordes to come down upon us in autumn thicker than autumn leaves. President DAVIS says that if all who ought to be with our army, only come forth promptly to do do their duty, we will be restored to a numerical equality with the enemy, and that in that case, victory cannot be for a moment doubtful. We trust that the President's proclamation will be universally read.

THE correspondence between M. PAUL, the French Consul at Richmond, and the Confederate Secretary of State has been published. We give the only part of which possesses any interest to us, namely, the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, enclosed in Mr. PAUL's letter. It is a mere formal affair, and does not even name the Confederate Government, save as "the Government at Richmond." It reads thus:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Political Bureau,
Paris, June 10th, 1863.

Sir: On the 23d of February last His Imperial Majesty's dispatch steamer Renaudin, which had received the order to touch at Charleston, got aground at Sullivan's Pass, and only succeeded in escaping from this critical condition by the aid of the Milan, and of the English sloop of war Petrel. On the happening of the accident the Confederate authorities were kind enough to tender to the Captain of the Renaudin the gratuitous use of the floating dock at Charleston; and he was thus enabled to make repairs that were indispensable to the continuance of his voyage. I desire, sir, that you inform the Government at Richmond how sensible we have been of the kind conduct of the authorities at Charleston, and that you pray it to transmit to those authorities the expression of our lively thanks.

Receive, sir, the assurance, etc., etc.,

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The accounts from Charleston all seem to point to returning confidence in the successful defence of that important point, so much so indeed, that it is said BEAUREGARD has intimated that the women and children whom he had notified to leave the city, may now return, with comparative safety. We have seen no official announcement to that effect, but we know from private advices that such is the feeling growing up there, founded, no doubt, upon assurances to which great credit is given. Should this last desperate assault upon Charleston, prove, like its predecessors, abortive, it will do much to inspirit our people not only there but elsewhere, while it must tend greatly to increase the already high reputation of the commanding general, as well to deepen the already unbounded confidence reposed in him.

THE steamship Merrimac, from this port to Nassau was captured at sea on the 25th ult., when about one day out She must have been chased for a good long way.

The Merrimac, with her large and valuable cargo was chiefly owned in Wilmington, and her capture will entail heavy loss upon many of our citizens who had invested in the enterprise to a greater or less extent. No man, no matter how rich, likes to lose his money, but still it is a comfort to know that those who have lost most heavily, are those upon whom the loss will, in reality, fall most lightly. it is a discouraging commencement, but of course where there are large gains there must be heavy risks. The owners of the Merrimac would have realized heavy profits had their enterprise succeeded. The wheel of fortune took a unfavorable to their interests, and so they lost. We might say "Better luck next time," but we are not so sure of an other similar effort being made. Perhaps it may, and perhaps it may not.

Blessed are they who have very little, for assuredly they can't lose much. In that category we are proud to class ourselves. We could not lose much and did not lose any thing, not having any stock. Had we been bursting with money, we might indeed have burst out on this transaction.

The reprobates in New York will rejoice over the Merrimac and her cargo; and we hate that almost as much as we do her loss, although *that* is no small matter to our community. Such a ship and such a cargo would have been no small matter at any time. At this time it foots up largely The news, which was received here on Saturday evening, of course created no small sensation.

"It appears that the army of Vicksburg which was surrendered by capitulation, but immediately paroled, has received furlough for thirty days from the 18th ult., the President acceding to their request preferred through General Pemberton, on the ground of their severe privations and long absence from their families. No doubt they will, by that time be exchanged, if they are not already exchanged.

MOBILE seems to be the next important point likely to receive the attentions of the Federals under GRANT, who will not attempt to reach that point from their present base on the Mississippi. The distance is too great, the obstacles too numerous, the country too poor in supplies.

GRANT, it is said, has returned to the Mississippi, he may take a force down that river in transports and operate against Mobile from two points, by landing troops at Pascagoula, Miss., and Pensacola, Florida, the first being over 40 miles southwest and the other over 60 miles southeast of Mobile. The character of the country prevents any nearer points from being chosen for an advance by land. The fortifications and obstructions defending or blockading Mobile Bay must be overcome by a sea attack before any landing for military operations against the city, could be made nearer than at the points named.

GRANT is a persevering commander—he is essentially a fighter, and will not be apt to stick at small things, but we doubt if even *he* will dare to attempt an advance through the swamps of Lower Alabama, or Florida, at this season of the year. He will be more apt to throw his spare forces on ROSECRANZ's line, deferring his attack upon Mobile until the Fall, or at least the advent of cooler weather. A good deal of work has been done at Mobile, and more is in progress and nearing completion. Indeed, were we to credit the high wrought pictures of the credulous or enthusiastic, we would be led to regard Mobile as impregnable by sea and land. We know, however, by bitter experience, that an impregnable place is very much like a "reliable gentleman," and means a place that is bound to be taken. We don't want to hear that Mobile is impregnable. We want to know whether or not it can be fully invested. If it cannot, then it is safe. If it can, then it can be taken by a party that is able to maintain its lines of investment. Want, we believe, in a large city like that, will do all the fighting that an attacking party needs. As long as we hold the Bay, Mobile cannot be invested. If the enemy can subdue or pass the Forts and obstructions, then the case may be different, and probably will be.

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO.—Charleston must fall, if men and fifteen inch guns can do it. The Washington authorities have made this resolve, and they have in Gen. GILMORE, an able adroit and determined commander ready to carry out their behests.

Nothing but men and big guns can save Charleston. If all the men in South Carolina fit to bear arms should be required they ought to go, for if Charleston is saved so is the whole State of which it is the chief port and representative city.

We wonder why the government does not get more heavy guns from abroad. The government steamers bring in many things, but if they had brought in about two dozen heavy Whitworth or Blakely guns, with a full supply of fixed ammunition, they might have done a better thing than almost any they have done. Suppose the Ironsides or the Monitors had found battery Wagner armed with a few two hundred pound Whitworth's or Blakely's? Suppose these guns could be turned against the enemy's Parrott's? We think it a pity that we have to fight with inferior metal.—We do not know, however, what may yet be accomplished on our side, but we think something more might be. Just look at the efficiency of a couple of small field Whitworth's in making the blockaders keep their distance from our bar.

A communication in the New York Times states that among the passengers aboard the British steamer Emma, from Wilmington, recently captured by the Arago, was ARNOLD HARRIS, who, after the first battle at Bull Run, volunteered to go into the rebel lines, with one MCGRAW, professedly to receive the body of Col. CAMERON.

From the Charleston Courier, 1st inst.
From the Islands.

An occasional shot was exchanged between the land batteries Thursday night, until an early hour Friday morning, when the enemy's battery, about half a mile from Wagner, opened a heavy fire upon the latter from their Parrott guns, followed by three other batteries in rapid succession. Our batteries replied, and the cannonading was continued with great spirit on both sides for several hours. The Ironsides and Monitors made no demonstrations. The casualties on our side from the morning's bombardment were reported to be two killed and five wounded. In the afternoon another sharp fire was opened from the enemy's batteries and continued for about two hours, when it ceased.

Fort Sumter and the batteries on James' Island kept up their fire on Morris' Island, and it is believed had the effect of stopping the Yankees at their works, besides doing some damage among them.

A gunboat and a small schooner were alongside the *Ironsides* yesterday, apparently transferring a fresh supply of ammunition to the latter.

The Monitors remained inactive throughout the day.

We have been furnished with the following reports:

Messrs. Editors:—The following is a list of killed and wounded at Battery Gregg, on Thursday, the 30th July, 1863.

Killed—Privates George Gunter, Company E. 8th N. C. V; E. A. Baker, Company E. 8th N. C. V; Ezra Roberts, Company I. 61st N. C. V.

Wounded—Private J. H. Finch, thigh broken, seriously, Company A, 8th N. C. V; Captain A. J. Rogers, forehead, slightly, Company D, 8th N. C. V; Color Sergeant F. Perkins, thigh, slightly; Privates Peyton Moy, knee, seriously; Joseph Kelly, leg and arm, mortally; B. F. Ringold, thigh, slightly; Arlington Burgess, ear, slightly; John Knight, ankle, seriously; J. B. McLeod, rib broken, serious; Rason Faircloth, arm, slight; Thomas Bledsoe, back, slightly; all of Company E, 8th N. C. V.

ELIHU TOLAND, Surgeon in Charge.
Battery Gregg, Morris' Island.

Received in Trapmann street Hospital:

F. J. Perkins, Thomas Bledsoe, B. F. Ringgold, John Knight, A. Burgess, J. B. McLeod, B. Faircloth, Peyton Moye, all of the 8th North Carolina; W. L. Corbett, S. P. Carroll, G. Higgins, W. P. Holt, Jos. Kelly, all of the 61st North Carolina.

Ex-President Pierce on the War.

The Democracy of New Hampshire held a mass meeting at Concord, in that State, on the 4th instant, Ex-President Pierce presided and made a speech on the occasion, some extracts from which we append:

True it is, that any of you, that I myself, may be the next victim of unconstitutional, arbitrary, irresponsible power. But we, nevertheless, are free men, and we resolve to live, or if it must be, to die, such. Falter who may, we will never cease to hold upon high the Constitution of the Union, though torn to shreds by the sacrilegious hands of its enemies. How strikingly significant, how suggestive to us, on this occasion, is the contemplation of that august spectacle of the recent Convention at Indianapolis, of seventy-five thousand citizens calmly and bravely participating in the discussion of the great principles underlying their sacred rights as freemen—neither awed by cannon frowning upon their liberties, nor provoked by threats into retaliatory violence. I would say to you, fellow-citizens, emulate that exhibition of wisdom and patriotism. Be patient, be resolute. Yield nothing of your rights, but bear and forbear. Let your action show to the world that with courage to confront despotism, you have also the discretion to avoid inconsiderate action in resisting its advances. * * * * *

I trust it may be profitable on this occasion, as the call of your meeting suggests, to revive the memories of that heroic epoch of the republic, even though they come laden with regrets, and hold up that period of our history in contrast with the present. Though they come to remind us of what were our relations during the Revolution, and in later years, prior to 1861, to that great commonwealth which we were accustomed to refer to by the name of "the Mother of Statesmen and of States;" and of what those relations now are. Can it be that we are never to think again of the land where the dust of Washington and Patrick Henry, of Jefferson and Madison repose, with emotions of gratitude, admiration, and filial regard? Is hate for all that Virginia has taught, all that Virginia has done, and all that Virginia now is, to take the place of sentiments which we have cherished all our lives?—Other men may be asked to do this, but it is in vain to appeal to me. So far as my heart is concerned, it is not a subject of volition.

* * * * * *

No matter what may have been done, North or South, to produce it, this terrible ordeal of blood which has been visited upon us ought to be sufficient to bring us all back to conscientiousness of responsibilities and duties. The emotions of all good men are those of sorrow and shame and sadness, now, over the condition of their country, as we daily retire at night, and when they open their eyes upon the dawning day, struggle against them though they may. Why should they attempt to disguise it? Solicitude which hinges upon apprehension of personal danger or personal loss, and that alone, is contemptible. Trifling men may indulge in trifling word and thought, while the foundations laid by the fathers are crumbling beneath their feet; but the artificers who laid down those foundations found no time for trifling while engaged in their grand and serious work, nor can you. They could lift up their souls in prayer; but they had no heart for levity and mirth.—My friends, you have had—most of you have had—great sorrows, overwhelming personal sorrows, it may be, but none like these; none like those which come welling up, day by day, from the great foundation of national disaster, red with the best and bravest blood of the country, North and South—red with the blood of those in both sections of the Union whose fathers fought the common battles of independence. Nor have these sorrows brough with them any compensation, whether of national pride or of victorious arms. For is it not vain to appeal to you to raise a shout of joy because the men from the land of Washington, Marion and Sumter are baring their breasts to the steel of the men from the land of Warren, Stark and Stockton; or because, if this war is to continue to be waged, one or the other must go the wall—must be consigned to humiliating subjugation? This fearful, fruitless, fatal civil war has exhibited our amazing resources and vast military power. It has shown that united, even in carrying out, in its widest interpretation, the Monroe doctrine, on this continent, we could, with such protection as the broad ocean which flows between ourselves and European powers affords, have stood against the world in arms. I speak of the war as fruitless; for it is clear that, prosecuted upon the basis of the proclamations of September 22d, and September 24th, 1862—prosecuted, as I must understand those proclamations, to say nothing of the kindred brood which has followed upon the theory of emancipation, devastation, subjugation—it cannot fail to be fruitless in everything except the harvest of woe which it is ripening for what was once the peerless republic. Now, fellow citizens, after having said thus much, it is right that you should ask me, what would you do in this fearful extremity? I reply, from the beginning of the struggle to the present moment, my hope has been in moral power. There it reposes still. When, in the spring of 1861, I had occasion to address my fellow-citizens of this city, from the balcony of the hotel before us, I then said I had not believed, and did not then believe, aggression by arms was either a suitable or possible remedy for existing evil. All that has occurred since then has but strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgment impels me to rely upon moral sorce and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen in their experience of the last two years how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by force of arms; but even had war been carried on by us successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the great objects for which, and for which alone, the Constitution was formed. If you turn round and ask me, what if these agencies fail; what if the passionate anger of both sections forbids; what if the ballot box is sealed? Then, all efforts, whether of war or peace, having failed, my reply is, you will take care of yourselves; with or without arms, with or without leaders, we will at least, in the effort to defend our rights as a free people, build up a great mausoleum of hearts to which men who yearn for liberty will in after years, with bowed heads and reverently, resort, as Christian pilgrims to the sacred shrines of the Holy Land

The Armies of Gens. Meade and Lee—The Coming Campaign in Virginia.

A dispatch, dated the 21st, at Hagerstown, Md., reports General Lee to be checked by the Federals at Bunker Hill, they having gotten in his rear. General Averill is reported to be "feeling" Gen. Lee's westerly line of retreat. Gens. Ewell and Hood are reported to be within 13 miles of Williamsport, Md. The Confederate pickets have a front extending from Hedgesville, seven miles from Martinsburg, to the Shenandoah river, eight miles from Harpers' Ferry.

The New York Times has an editorial on the "New Campaign in Virginia." The following is an extract from it:

The information which we, as yet have, both as regards Lee's position and line of retreat, and Meade's line of advance, is too scanty to enable one to forecaste the nature of the coming campaign. The character of the great chess-board is so well understood, however, that a few moves must reveal the general aspect of the grand game.

In an advance on an enemy moving, by the Shenandoah Valley, we have the choice of two lines, and only two. We can move either to the right or to the left of the Ridge mountains. If we move by the right the advance becomes a mere following after the enemy. The chances of overtaking him—he moving towards his base, we from ours—are slender; but should the enemy determine to make a stand, the line of the Opequon creek from Charlestown to Winchester will afford him three or four capital positions.

If on the other hand it is determined to move by the left, that is, East of the Blue Ridge mountains, it becomes, on our part, a strategic manœuvre to seize the lower gap through which the rebel army must debouch to cover its communication by way of Culpeper and Gordonsville. If we take Culpeper or Gordonsville, as what military writers call the "objective point," (and it is evident, Lee has to make this in order to cover his line of retreat to Richmond,) it is obvious that a force moving to the east of the Blue Ridge mountains, and hugging that range will be on the shorter line as compared with a force moving down the Shenandoah Valley. Lee's route must be by way of Winchester, Strasburg, and Front Royal, and debouching, to make Culpeper, through Chester Gap or Thornton Gap. We, on the other hand, marching by way of Berlin, Wheatland, and Warrenton, have a direct line. Lee has two sides of a great triangle to describe. Meade has but one.

Previous to the inauguration of the campaign last autumn it was an anxious inquiry with McClellan which of these two lines of operation he should take. He at first determined to move by the Shenandoah valley, and a reconnoissance in force was even made as far as Charlestown. This line, however, was abandoned and the other chosen. The movement was made rapidly and even brilliantly. McClellan reached Warrenton while Lee's army was still stretched back to Winchester. The delay of ten days which ensued when the change of command was made gave Lee the time required, and when at last Burnside got the head of his column opposite Fredericksburg he found the rebels occupying the line of the Rappahannock.

This line, synonymous with three disastrous failures, we presume, Gen. Meade will avoid altogether. It should never have been chosen. By moving from Warrenton direct on Culpeper C. H., he takes the Rappahannock where it is an insignificent rill affording the rebels no position for defence.

It is as useful to detect error and expose it for the edification of the present and future generations, as it is to discover truth. We must steer clear of the repetition of the former and adhere more closely to the latter.

The errors of the present campaign are now probably visible and palpable to all.

Ten thousand men would have defended Vicksburg longer than the more numerous army we had there, because their provisions would not have been exhausted so soon, and the army outside would have been more numerous and efficient, and the result would not have been so disastrous. If the reinforcements abstracted from Bragg's army had not been sent to Gen. Johnston, in Mississippi, and the force that was sent to him from Charleston and Savannah had been sent up Tullahoma, Gen. Bragg could have whipped Rosecrans out of Tennessee and Kentucky and Grant would have raised the siege of Vicksburg or his supplies of provision and ammunition, going down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, would have been cut off, and necessitated the return of his army to the Northwest, if it could have gotten there, even after Vicksburg had fallen.

The incursion of Lee into Pennsylvania has not been without some good results though, on the whole, the expedition cannot be said to have been a successful one. It has contrasted beneficially and advantageously with the conduct of the Yankee armies in the South. And all the world are now compelled to see that freemen and gentlemen are engaged on one side of this contest and serfs and thieves on the opposite side. Lee's expedition may have the effect to rouse the angry passions of the bad men of the North, who enlist for purposes of plunder and who advocate the continuance of the war from selfish considerations. But, at the same time, the conduct of his army must make a most favorable impression on the men of the North who are governed by principle, and are not entirely destitute of the feelings and sentiments of Christians and civilized human beings. And a still deeper and more favorable impression will be made on the balance of the world who are controlled by a more disinterested and dispassionate judgment than those directly interested in the results of the contest.

We are unable to see any good results that can follow the expedition of John Morgan into Ohio, that will be commensurate with the risk of the enterprise. He may destroy railroads and railroad bridges, and commissary and quartermaster stores, but unless he can give a preponderance to the public sentiment of that State that has been against the further continuance of the war and enable it to resist Lincoln's conscription successfully, the fruits of his expedition cannot be of any solid or lasting advantage.

We fear that his incursion may have a directly opposite result, as we cannot believe the people of any part of the North are yet entirely ripe for a counter-revolution in their country. A large majority of the people of the Northwest, we have no doubt, feel and believe that their interest is to go with the South instead of the Northeast, but they are probably not yet prepared, especially in view of the late successes of the Northern army, to act upon their judgment of what is their interest and duty.

All the armies of the Southern Confederacy are in high spirits and excellent condition in every way. And if we avoid the errors of the past we have an abiding confidence that this campaign will yet conclude triumphantly and gloriously for the cause of Southern liberty and independence.

But we would much rather hear that our military authorities had resolved boldly to confront the armies of the enemy and drive them back than that they intended to perform long marches, either into neutral territory or into that of the enemy to *outflank* them. We think Morgan could do much more good were he now in their rear of Rosecrans army than being in Ohio.

Knoxville Register.

THE NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.—There has been but little change to note since our last. The firing has been maintained principally by the land batteries and Fort Sumter. One or two wooden gunboats engaged Battery Wagner at intervals yesterday, but quickly got out of range on receiving our fire. The only casualties we have learned were two men, members of the 51st North Carolina, slightly wounded. The Ironsides and Monitors remain perfectly quiet, and it is believed they have sustained some serious damage. Two or three transports with troops are reported to have arrived Sunday.

The enemy fired a few random shots at the steamer Chesterfield, Saturday night, but did no damage.

General Beauregard paid another visit to the batteries on James' Island on Saturday. We learn that he expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of things, and appeared to be well pleased.

Since writing the above we learn that the casualties yesterday at Battery Wagner were two killed and several wounded, caused by the explosion of a shell in an old shed near the battery. The wounded were brought to the city last evening.—*Chas. Courier.*

Expensive Luxury.

The Columbus "Sun" estimates that in the Confederate States of America there are not, perhaps, less than a million of dogs, little and big. We regard this as a very moderate estimate. It is quite evident that these dogs must eat; it is evident, also, that every ounce of bread they eat diminishes the supply of food just that much; and, consequently, as the supply is decreased, the price of what remains must increase. Suppose, for instance, that each dog will consume only one-half ounce of bread per day—that is certainly a moderate estimate; but we desire to be clearly within the bounds of reason—then, the million of curs would consume three millions five hundred thousand ounces per week, or fifteen millions, one hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six and two-third pounds per annum! At present prices, the bread thus consumed by these worthless dogs would amount to a sum not less than forty-six hundred thousand dollars!—This is the tribute we pay the dogs in the article of bread alone! How shall we estimate the amount of meat they will consume, the amount of eggs they suck, or the number of sheep they kill? Of how many pounds of wool, at three and a half dolllars per pound, have these worthless canings deprived us? How many excellent pairs of cotton cards have our noble women sought in vain to purchase because the million of dog skins have not been pulled from worthless carcases, dressed and turned over to the manufacturer? Does this seem a subject too small to challenge the attention of our legislators, or are our sage representatives willing to pay the tribute for luxury afforded them by a pack of mangy canines? So far as we are concerned individually, we have well nigh arrived at the decision to vote for no man to represent the interests of his county in legislative assemblies who will not pledge himself hostile to this tremendous canine tribute.

A BRILLIANT DASH—CAPTURE OF THIRTY-THREE NEGROES.—On Thursday night last a small party of volunteers from Capt. Kirk's company, Beaufort Artillery and the 11th S. C. Reg't, all under the command of Capt. Kirk, and guided by a daring and well known scout, started on a reconnoitering expedition. They made a dash on Barnwell, or, as it is commonly called, Big Island, divided from Port Royal by only a small creek.

Proceeding to the residence of the Hon. Wm. H. Trescot, the party surrounded the house, surprising and capturing 33 negroes, 5 of whom were members of Montgomery's brigade. While taking them to the boat two of the negroes attempted to escape by jumping from the bank into the creek. One was shot, and it is thought instantly killed. The other's screams were heard by our pickets at a distance of three miles, and was no doubt dangerously wounded. The others were all brought off safely. They are all prime negroes, and were recognized as belonging to J. D. Chaplin, Esq., Mrs. Cunningham, and Messrs. Frips and Trescot—the majority of them to the first named. On the return of the party rapid and heavy volleys of musketry were heard, supposed to be a force of the Yankees crossing the creek in pursuit. The Yankee gunboats since this expedition are keeping up a night patrol on the river. The expedition was well conceived and gallantly carried out.—*Charleston Courier.*

CURE FOR DRINKING.—In Paris they cure delirium trements by subjecting the patient to the constant vapor of spirits.

They soak his food in brandy and give him nothing that does not smell or taste of it. Shut in a cell and breathing nothing but alcoholic fumes nature at last vindicates itself and the patient loaths the smell and longs for the air. A cure is made in about four days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1, 1863.

All quiet. Weather clear and hot.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED CONFEDERATES—NORTHERN NEWS, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1st, 1863.

The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point to day, and brought seven hundred wounded Confederates.

Gen. Spalding has been appointed Commissioner of Exchange in place of Col. Ludlow transferred.

New York papers of the 30th, say that the Secretary of War has decided that Morgan and all his officers be confined in the Ohio penitentiary until the rebel authorities release the officers of the negro troops captured some time ago in Georgia. There is another invasion excitement in Kentucky, caused by an advance force of cavalry under Pegram, fifteen hundred strong, towards Lexington. Four hundred Federals were attacked at Richmond, overpowered and badly cut up. The people of South Kentucky River are panic stricken and have fled North. Martial law has been declared in Lexington, and all of the citizens called to arms.

A telegram from Washington, July 29th, to the New York Times, says that Gillmore has been promised all the reinforcements he needs, and that Charleston must fall, if energy and fifteen inch guns will accomplish the result.

The army of the Potomac now occupies practically the same line it did two months ago. The recent active movements will necessarily be followed by a period of comparative inaction.

The Imperial arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, on the 28th. A national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi.

Two steamers have left New Orleans, with heavy freight.

The steamer Merrimac, from Wilmington, with five hundred and seventy-six bales of cotton, etc., was captured by the Iroquois on the 25th, and has arrived at New York.

The Spanish Government has officially denied the reports to the effect that it was in negotiation with France on the subject of the recognition of the South.

Gold, in New York, on the 29th, was quoted at 127½.

CAVALRY FIGHT IN VIRGINIA—THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA—YANKEE NEWS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2, 1863.

A cavalry fight occurred yesterday near Brandy Station, between Hampton's brigade and three brigades of the enemy, lasting several hours. The Confederates then fell back upon their infantry supports, and the enemy were then repulsed. Our loss is less than one hundred in killed and wounded. Col. Baker, commanding the brigade, was seriously wounded in the right arm; and Col. Black, of the 1st S. C., was wounded in the right hand. Both arrived here this afternoon. Col. Young was also wounded. The weather is intensely hot to-day.

The Baltimore American, of the 1st inst., has a telegram dated Washington, July 31st, which says that information was received to-day from the Army of the Potomac. Lee massed his forces at Culpeper on Wednesday, and has made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpeper.

Gen. Strong died in New York, from wounds received in the attack on Fort Wagner.

Lincoln is about to visit the New England States.

A Matamoras letter of 16th June, to the New Orleans Era, mentions the rumor that seven thousand French troops are on their way there from Vera Cruz.

Vicksburg advices, July 26th, says that Gen. Herron's division has gone to participate in the attack on Mobile.

The rebels under Pegram were defeated in the attempt to destroy the Railroad Bridge at Paris, and were subsequently defeated at Lancaster, with a loss of one hundred prisoners.

Nassau advices state that two steamers have returned there, being unable to get into Charleston. Ten blockade running steamers cleared from Nassau on the 8th ult.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 2d, 1863.

Letters of the 28th June, from Gen. Cooper and President Davis to Gen. Lee, intercepted by scouts about the time of the battle at Gettysburg, are published in the Northern papers. Cooper informs Lee that the President is embarrassed to understand that part of his letter which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpeper, under Beauregard. This is the first intimation had of such a plan contemplated. The rest of Cooper's letter relates to the late demonstration of the enemy against Richmond.

The President, referring to operations in Mississippi, says that Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition is more than filled by withdrawing troops from Beauregard and Bragg. He informs Lee that he has no brigades to send him or to form an army, and to threaten, if not capture Washington, as soon as it is uncovered by Hooker's army.

It is reported this morning that the Yankees were in force near Fredericksburg on yesterday.

The weather is clear and very hot.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—NEWS FROM EUROPE AND THE NORTH—CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT AT CHARLESTON.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3, 1863.

The President has issued an address to the soldiers of the Confederate States. He reminds them there is no alternative but victory or subjugation, slavery, utter ruin. All that is necessary to ensure victory is that those called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart should promptly repair to the post of duty and stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success.

After referring to various causes of absence from the army, the President appeals to his countrymen to hasten to their camps in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty He declares a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men absent without leave who shall, with the least possible delay return to duty. But no excuse will be received for delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. The amnesty extends to all accused or convicted absentees without leave, or deserters, excepting those twice convicted. The proclamation closes with an earnest appeal to the women of the Confederacy to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call.

RICHMOND, August 3, 1863.

Liverpool letters state that one of Laird's Iron Clad vessels was launched a short time since—she is most formidable. Will have two turrets and a ram projecting seven feet. It is believed this vessel is designed for the Rebels.

Mosby's men made a raid on Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, and captured a number of sutler wagons loaded with goods.

Osterhaus was not killed, as reported.

A serious riot occurred recently at Belfast, Ireland, between the Catholics and Protestants.

In New York, on Friday, gold was quoted at 128½, and firm.

The Tribune's correspondent gives an authorized contradiction to the report of the Herald relative to discussion of propositions of peace in the Cabinet at Washington and says that Chase, Stanton, Wells and Usher, are of opinion slavery should cease in all sections. Blair, Seward and Bates, claim that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. With the exception of this difference the Cabinet is a unit.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3, 1863.

Slow firing from both sides continued yesterday and last night. Our casualties on Morris Island yesterday were two killed and fourteen wounded. All quiet this morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 3, 1863.

The Central train brought no news this evening except reports relating to the movements of the army. The loss of the Yankees, in the late fight at Brandy Station, is represented to have been much heavier than the Confederates.

This has been a very quiet day in Richmond. The weather continues extremely hot. Twelve Yankees, captured near Dumfries yesterday, arrived this evening by the Fredericksburg train.

FROM RICHMOND—NOTHING NEW.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4th, 1863.

Not a word of news from any quarter. The only topic of conversation is the weather. Some anxiety is manifested to hear from Charleston, as no dispatches have been received for several days.

The N. Y. Herald of the 31st ult. has been received, but contains nothing of interest not already transmitted. There are indications that the tax bill will soon be put into operation.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4, 1863.

All quiet to-day. Battery Wagner is in fine condition and far stronger than when the bombardment began. The people and troops are in good spirits.

MEADE IN CULPEPER—YANKEE FLOTILLA IN JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, August 5.

The Central train arrived at a late hour last night, but brought no news of importance. It is reported that Meade had crossed the Rappahannock into Culpeper.

General Meredith is the successor of Ludlow as commissioner. The Confederate authorities received yesterday the official notification of his appointment. A meeting of the commissioners will take place this week.

All the papers this morning have editorials strongly urging the people to respond to the late proclamation of the President.

The New York Herald states that there are twenty five negro regiments organized, and in course of organization for the Federal army.

Northern papers ridicule the idea that it is the purpose of the South to employ negro troops, as asserted in an anonymous letter to the Tribune, dated Richmond.

Another Yankee flotilla in James river. Two Monitors and two gunboats came up as far as Sandy Point last night.

Twenty-Sixth N. C. Regiment.

The following is a list of casualties in the 26th Regiment, N. C. Troops, (formerly commanded by Gov. Vance) Pettigrew's Brigade, July 1st and 3rd inclusive, at G

...OUR SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

...ver more than two years of a warfare scarcely ...alled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage ...battles — a warfare in which your courage and ...skill have illustrated your country and attracted ...the gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, ...times continue a struggle in which our final ...must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their ...successes, they imagine that temporary reverses ...your spirit or shake your determination, and ...now gathering heavy masses for a general in... ...an hope that by a desperate effort suc... ...a length be reached.

...ow too well my countrymen what they mean ...Their malignant rage aims at nothing less ...extermination of yourselves, your wives and ...They seek to destroy what they cannot plun... ...purpose as the spoils of victory that your ...be parcelled among the wretches whose ...deeds have stamped infamy on their gov... ...They strive to incite servile insurrection ...fiendish incendiarism whenever they can ...hope that they debauch the inferior race, ...and are repelled by promising indulgence ...as the price of treachery. Con... ...inability to prevail by legitimate war... ...to make peace lest they should be hurl... ...of power the men who now rule in ...to confer on the subject of ...to compass, which disgrace our age, or ...in conducting the war accord...

...no alternative is left you but victory ...slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, ...and your country. The victory is within ...You need but stretch forth your hands to ...it. All that is necessary is that ...rally to the field by every motive that ...heart, should promptly repair to ...stand by their comrades now ...and thus so strengthen the armies of ...as to ensure success. The men now ...would if present in the field suf... ...equality between our force and ...with any approach to ...victorious? I be... ...are actuated by un... ...that many have ...conception of a visit to ...from whom they have ...that others have left for tempo... ...with the intention of re... ...from the consequences ...that others again left their ...desire of change, each ...his conscience, by persua... ...services could have no ...

...although far less disgraceful ...or to escape from the ...patriotism) are, nevertheless, ...place the cause of our beloved ...we hold dear, in imminent ...who now owe duty to ...called out and have not ...who have absented themselves ...in number to secure us ...ependence.

...countrymen, to hasten to ...to the dictates of honor and ...who have absented them... ...who have remained absent beyond ...furloughs, to repair with... ...commands, and I do here... ...general pardon and amnesty ...the Confederacy, now ab... ...with the least possible de... ...parts of duty, but no excuse ...beyond twenty days after ...proclamation in the State ...may be at the date of the publi... ...and pardon shall extend to all ...or who have been convicted ...for absence without leave ...those who have been twice ...

...country women—the wives, ...daughters of the Confederacy—to ...influence in aid of this call, to ...to those which their patriot... ...constantly afforded on their coun... ...that none who owe service ...let home from the disgrace ...duty to their families, to their ...God.

...and the Seal of ...State, at Richmond, this ...day of August, in the year of our Lord ...one hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Western County Home Guards.

...last, the adjourned meeting ...Home Guards assembled at the ...A large number of citi... ...and reports were received from ...the county except two. A ...were enrolled and the returns of ...double barrelled guns quite ...least two hundred ...for all military duty, are ...the protection of their ...Esq. was in the chair. ...speech of, the first ...Guards was organized ...F. Williams, of ...following resolution was ...

...ly suggest to our sister ...immediate formation of ...

...tponed until Tuesday, ...officers would be elected, ...Gudger and W. A. ...committee to communicate ...object of organization ...tion, and to take such ...ay to place the company ...

...following series of resolutions for ...the meeting. The first resolution, as ...offered, was to secure "a portion of ...not being considered by ...it was amended on mo... ...being then severally read, the ...

...deeply interested in for the ...necessary war the attain... ...we feel called upon to de... ...the traitorous course pur... ...North Carolina *Standard*, as dis... ...and eminently dangerous to the ...We therefore respectfully call up... ...to suppress the treason, or ...limits of the Confederacy. ...leave of the State should incur ...in carrying out the above res... ...pledge themselves to sustain the act by ...as one necessary to the ...of the State.

...of the citizens of the South... ...pledge ourselves to sacrifice ...sooner than accept any ...dishonorable independence ...and that we will consider ...advocate of a course adverse to ...termination, to be hostile to ...and justly liable to all ...denounced traitors.

...be requested to forward a ...the State Journal, with a re... ...papers opposed to Yan... ...will copy them.

N. MILAM, Chairman.

HEADQUARTERS 18th REGIMENT, CULPEPER, C. H., Va., 10th July, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS & PROPRIETORS JOURNAL:—I have just seen your paper of the 9th, a very inaccurate list of the casualties from this regiment, during the Pennsylvania campaign. The official list forwarded to you some two weeks since, we not yet seen published, and judge you have not received it. By publishing the following you will oblige, and greatly serve,

JOHN D. BARRY,
Col. Comd'g 18th Reg. N. C. T.

List of Casualties in 18th Regt. N. C. T. in the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

Killed—Lieut Col John D Barry, commanding; Capt W A Blount, Lieut W McGill, Adjutant C W Blake.

Co. A—Capt B F Ronald, commanding.
Wounded and Missing—Corp E S Rhyne, Private Wm Hendrix.
Missing—Privates Wm Smith, A J Ballard; Privates M M Hendrix, J A Barkley.

Co. B—Lieut T K Wiggins, commanding.
Wounded and Missing—Sergt C Ward; Corp T M Russ.
Wounded and Missing—Sergt D Storm; Privates D T Hale, G G King, J T Buckley.
Missing—Corp T W Shackelbury; Privates J H Goodson, J R Inman, S Hester, R J Chesher.

Co. C—Lieut H Hyer commanding.
Wounded—Sergts H J Ward, N A Marlow; Corpl H Hickman; Private D H Smith.
Wounded and Missing—Private T J Martin.
Missing—Privates J D Lee, S O Cloer, W A Bell, E K Lewis, A Curtis, J Hartman.

Co. D—Lieut A A Rowland commanding.
Killed—Private R Regan.
Wounded and missing—2d Lieut A A Inman, Corpl J C Hartman.
Wounded—Sergt A E Floyd, Corp J P Inman, Private G W Dawkins.
Missing—Sergt D R Watson, Privates H Edwards, E Harman, R Kelchan, J Wright.

Co. E—Capt John Moore commanding.
Killed—Privates G A Garriss, John Wells.
Wounded—Lieut P O Colvin, Corpls D J Corbett, G Costin, Privates G H Croom, R C Lewis, C J Pridgen.
Wounded and missing—Privates L H Malpass, J J Woodcock.
Missing—Capt John Moore, Sergts J M Moore, G W F Woodcock, Privates D Mashburn, H H Pridgen, E Stanton, M A Taylor, Z T Durham, R R Reeves, W J Covington, M G Smith.

Co. F—Capt A A Moffitt commanding.
Killed—1st Lt A W McGregor.
Wounded and missing—Private H M Thrower.
Missing—Capt A A Moffitt, 2d Lt John W Stewart, Privates N A McNeill, A Cameron, A Lovelace.

Co. G—Capt J J Poisson commanding.
Wounded—Sergt S S Averitt.
Wounded and missing—1st Lt W G Nixon, Private W H Dyer.
Missing—Privates W Camp, W Dancy, W A Flowers, G W Carlton.

Co. H—Capt F M Wooten, commanding:
Killed—Private R Woodell.
Wounded and Missing—Sergt H Hall, Privates H Barefoot, J R Jackson.
Missing—Privates J R Baldwin, J A Hinson, T N Harriss, J T Green, H C Long, J W Mitchell, J W Tedder, W H Ballard, A Hall, K A Watkins, M McKeel.

Co. I—Lieut Wm G Nixon (Co. G) commanding:
Wounded—Private D Fryar.
Wounded and Missing—Private J E Beggarly.
Missing—Corpl D W Wells, Privates J T Planten, T M Carey, H W Snow, H Bland, D Biggs, J Quinn.

Co. K—Lieut E N Robinson commanding.
Killed—Color Sergeant J E Richardson.
Wounded—2nd Lieut A H Tolar, Private C A Blackwelder, R Lollar.
Wounded and Missing—Privates Alex Campbell, Jos Gillespie, W Ingram.

A Scene in Court.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday has the following report. We imagine that the *blockade* can be run elsewhere than in Wilmington:

MAYOR'S COURT—*Thursday, July* 30.—Nathaniel T. Marks was charged with receiving forty-three pounds of nails, knowing the same to have been stolen from A. B. Lipscomb.

Mr. Gilmer appeared as counsel for Mr. Marks.

It was proven that the accused had bought the nails from a negro who worked at the shop of Mr. Lipscomb.

The Mayor discharged Mr. Marks from the accusation of the felony, but fined him twenty dollars for dealing with a negro.

Just here Mr. Wootten came in a great hurry, coat sleeves rolled up, and accompanied by a friend with a brace of dragoon revolvers buckled around him and entered the bar.

Mr. Wootten—Your Honor, I was the first counsel in this case.

Mayor.—The case is done with, sir, and the man discharged. I have nothing further to do with the matter.

Mr. Wootten, (leaning over the bar and seizing Mr. Marks by the arm)—See here, Mr. Marks, I'm your counsel; pay me that twenty dollars. I was your counsel yesterday, you know, sir, (Mr. Marks pulled away and started out.) Your Honor—

Mayor.—Mr. Wootten, this is no place to settle such matters. Sit down, sir.

Mr. Wootten.—But I want to say a few words to you.

Mayor.—I can't hear it, sir; it is not a legal question. Wait till I get through with my docket.

Mr. Wootten.—It is a legal question, and you will so decide it. You are a lawyer, and so am I. I have been recognized as a lawyer, at least by gentlemen, if not by rascals.—(Starting out.)

Mayor.—Come back here, Mr. Wootten. What do you mean by such language? What was that you said, sir?

Mr. Wootten.—I said, sir, I was recognized as a lawyer by gentlemen, if not by rascals.

Mayor.—Did you apply that remark to me, sir?

Mr. Wootten.—No sir! I meant ——.

Mayor.—I want to hear no more, sir! sit down!

Mr. Wootten.—You have no authority to tell me to sit down or stand up.

Mayor.—Yes, sir, I have the authority; I have the right to order you out of this room, and I warn you to be done with this thing—I mean to have order here, and to do my duty in this room, and will not be disturbed.

Friend with the big revolvers—(to Wootten)—Just give me the privilege; I'll talk for you.

Mr. Wootten—No! You never mind—let's go.

Mr. Wootten—(to the Mayor)—I don't want to disturb the court.

Exit lawyer Wootten, friend, revolvers, &c.

"Re-Union."

Under this caption, the Richmond Enquirer has an Editorial which closes as follows. The language reflects the sentiments of every Southerner who loves his section and has the spirit to assert his preference and maintain that pride which grows in the warm blood of every honest and independent heart among us:

"'What, shall reviving Thraldom again be
The patch'd up idol of enlightened days?
Shall we, who struck the lion down, shall we
Pay homage to the Wolf?

"Never! If not nationally, then war—war with victories or war with reverses; but reunion with the United States never! The dead would rise from their graves in both nations to protest against union so unrighteous, against peace purchased by such an unnecessary and shameful sacrifice of valuable lives!

"The antagonism that has resulted in this war is as old as the colonies; it has grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength. The wonder is that it was so long suppressed and kept in subjection. It has asserted its existence, and by the violence with which it has raged, attested its virulence and determination. The effort to again subject this antagonism to the temporary interest of trade and commerce will never be successful; it will result in future wars, in greater bloodshed, and more wide spread ruin.

"But this national antagonism, this popular antipathy, while forbidding reunion, is by no means inimical to peace.

"Reunion among those who have fought the battles of this war is impossible.

"The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,
The havoc of this cruel war
Shall never, never be forgot.'

"Peace between the United States and the Confederate States must be the result of the war, but reunion never. Napoleon, Victoria—even Dahomey—anybody, anything but Lincoln."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel

The Mississippi Troops.

A few days since some inconsiderate person sent over the telegraph wires the announcement that the Mississippi troops were deserting Johnston's army in large numbers and going home. Thereupon, some very inconsiderate editors commenced giving their views upon the subject; and endeavored, if possible, to make matters worse than they would have been even if the announcement had been true in every particular. Knowing full well the character of the Mississippi troops, and the well merited reputation they have always had for bravery, we at the time doubted the correctness of the report put in circulation, and thought that those editors who commenced abusing them upon a mere telegraphic rumor, exhibited but little discretion—to say the least.

A gentleman just from Mississippi has given a true statement of the case. From his account it appears that the soldiers who went home were the paroled Vicksburg prisoners, who cannot fight until exchanged, and who had a perfect right to pursue the course they did. Those editors who have made a mountain out of a "mole hill" will do well if they will correct the false rumors they have published, and remove the erroneous impressions they have made on the minds of their readers.

All accounts from Mississippi concur in proving that the spirit of the soldiers from that State is not in the least dampened in consequence of the recent disaster to our arms in that section. On the contrary, the outrages that have been committed on their families, homes and property, will only incite them to brave other dangers and endure greater sufferings, in order to be able to punish the vandals who have despoiled their inheritence. They will need no urging, after a few days' rest, and the fact of their having been exchanged is properly made known, to rally at the call of General Johnston.

For the Journal.

To Relief Committees.

Through the kindness of His Excellency, the Governor, I have received a quantity of bacon for the benefit of Soldiers' Families. The several Relief Committees will therefore please inform me immediately of the number of families, and number in each family in their several districts to be supplied with meat, that I may be enabled to make an equitable distribution of the same. I hope soon to have Corn or Meal.

P. W. FANNING,
Aug. 4th — Agent of the County.

Adventures of a Young Lady in the Army.

Among the registered enemies of the United States government who have been recently sent across the lines, from New Orleans, there is now in this city a lady whose adventures place her in the ranks of the Molly Pitchers of the present revolution.

At the breaking out of the war Mrs. Williams (the lady to whom we allude) was a resident of Arkansas. Like most of the women of the South, her whole soul was enlisted in the struggle for independence. Her husband was a Northern man by birth and education, and a strong Union man. After Arkansas seceded from the Union, he went to Connecticut, he said, to see his relations and settle up some business. Mrs. Williams suspected his purpose and finally she received information that he had joined the Yankee army—Possessing little of the characteristic weakness of her sex, either in body or mind, Mrs W. vowed to offer her life upon the altar of her country. Disguising herself in a Confederate uniform, and adopting the name of "Henry Benford," she proceeded to Texas where she raised and equipped an independent company, and went to Virginia with it as 1st Lieutenant. She was in the battle of Leesburg and several skirmishes; but finally, her sex having been discovered by the surgeon of the regiment—the 5th Texas volunteers, to which the company had been attached—she returned to her home in Arkansas. After remaining there a short time she proceeded to Corinth, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where she displayed great coolness and courage. She saw her father on the field, but, of course he did not recognize her, and she did not make herself known to him. In the second day's fighting she was wounded in the head, and was ordered to the rear. She wrote to her father, and then came on down to Grenada, where she waited for some time, but never saw or heard from him.

She then visited New Orleans, was taken sick, and while sick the city was captured. On recovery, she retired to the coast, where she employed herself in carrying communications, assisting parties to run the blockade with drugs and cloths for uniforms. She was informed on by a negro and arrested and brought before Gen. Butler. She made her appearance before Gen. B. in a Southern homespun dress. She refused to take the oath, told him she gloried in being a rebel—had fought side by side with Southern men for Southern rights, and if she ever lived to see "Dixie" she would do it again. Butler denounced her as the most incorrigable she rebel he had ever met with. By order of the beast she was placed in confinement, where she remained three months. Some time after her release she was arrested again for carrying on "contraband correspondence," and kept in a dungeon fourteen days on bread and water. At the expiration of which time she was placed in the State prison as a dangerous enemy. Her husband, it so happened, was a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Connecticut regiment, and on duty as Provost Guard in the city. He accidentally found her out and asked if she wanted to see him. She sent him word she never wanted to see him so long as he wore the Yankee uniform. But he forced himself upon her, tried to persuade her to take the oath and get a release, when he said he would resign and take her to his relations in Connecticut. She indignantly spurned his proposition, and he left her to her fate. When Gen. Banks assumed command he released a great many prisoners, but kept her in confinement until the 17th of May last, when she was sent across the lines to Meadesville with the registered enemies.

An article was recently published in the New York World in relation to the part Mrs. Williams has played in this war, but the above is, we are assured, a true account of her remarkable career. We understand she has attached herself to the medical staff of a brigade now in this city, and will render all the assistance in her power to our wounded in the approaching struggle for possession of the great Valley of the Mississippi.

Jackson Mississippian.

The Scourge at Hand—A free denunciation.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* has the following bitter denunciation of the Federal Government:

The imbecile and wicked Federal Administration is drifting without rudder and without compass. It knows neither where it is, nor whither driven. We can well believe that the ungainly and vacant countenance of Lincoln, as it is reported, is frequently overcast with a vague sense of terror that renders him incapable for a time of speech or of motion.

The truculent incapables that surround him are seeking to illustrate by a new example the old adage: *Improbi ne perearnt perduit.* "The wicked destroy others that themselves may escape." They are fools in this as in all they have hitherto attempted. * *

And those cowardly and incapable *things*—Lincoln, Seward, Stanton—have imagined that this fierce fighting American race, trained to liberty even in its excesses, will bow *their* heads beneath the trembling *paws* of these creatures, and quietly lay on the ground the "symbols of the free"—the arms that the Constitution of the land guarantee to them to keep and bear, "for the protection of *themselves* and of the *State*."

Every revolver you take from these people is replaced by a rifle and bayonet!—Every old shot gun you steal from them is good for a dozen regulation muskets, with ammunition to match! You think you have a trophy when you have seized a rifle; you will find as if it had dropped down from the clouds, or as if the earth had yawned to let it forth, a well furnished mountain howitzer, making good the loss of the rifle!

Hunt the brush, and you will not find them! Burn barns, and you will not destroy them! Exhaust by unsuspicious and narrow brains, and you will be no nearer the mark. But we tell you—not by political forecast, but as the caronicler of what is, and is ready to become an accomplished fact—that if the freedom of the ballot box be interfered with in the Northwestern States, or if the free canvas necessary to a free election be further interrupted there, the irreparable blow will fall. As if the heavens dropped it down from above, and the earth budded it forth, from the four winds of heaven the entire Northwest will be in one blaze of armed array. By your attempts at suppressing speech and the Democratic press you have forced men to action instead of words. You have to deal in the Northwest, with the kind of men who took Fort Donelson for you. Against them what can avail our weeping "Wide Awakes," transformed into "Union Leagues." * * * * *

We want *peace* and *order* here at the North. In order to have it we must have *peace with the South*. If we have it not, we tell moneyed men, even those who are making profit by the war, that their gain will turn to loss. Their sweet things will become bitter. Their fancied security will vanish. The scourge is at hand. When it comes—if it be not stayed by wisdom and consideration—we will see who will howl the loudest, the men who will not believe us now, or we.

OBITUARY.

Among the gallant, generous heroes who have offered themselves upon the alter of Southern independence, and have nobly perished in the cause of Southern freedom, is sadly yet gloriously the name of ROBT. J. CARROLL, of the 51st Regiment N. C. Troops, who fell in his Company while charging on to victory in the hotly contested action on (Battery Wagner) Morris Island. The tiding of his fall sent excruciating pangs to the hearts of many relatives and devoted friends. They are consoled by the reflection that he perished nobly in a noble cause. All honor to the gallant young man who perished for our defence.

McA.

Kenansville, Aug. 3d, 1863

FORT ANDERSON,
Aug. 3d, 1863.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

40 GOOD ABLE BODIED MEN to fill up the ranks of my Company (Heavy Artillery.) You can volunteer until the 20th inst. None will be received after that time. Apply to me at this post or Maj. J. J. Hedrick Comd'g.

JNO. E. LEGGETT,
Captain Co. C,
40th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Aug. 5th — 253 t20A

CONFEDERATE TAX.

I SHALL be in Wilmington from the 11th until the 25th inst., for the purpose of receiving all the names required to be registered in the 2d sec. of the Tax Act, for the Confederate States. Any person liable under this act failing to make the registry and pay the Tax due at the time of registry, will be liable to pay double the amount of specific Tax every thirty days for such a failure.

J. S. HINES, Collector.

August 5th, 1863. — 253 tf

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 3d, 1863.

A REWARD OF $30 00 EACH WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension of the following deserters from the Gun Boat "North Carolina:"

JOHN FORT, aged 20, blue eyes, dark hair, light complexion, 5 feet 11 inches high, born in North Carolina, and resides in Fayetteville.

THOS. P. McGUINN, aged 25, grey eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Ireland, deserted from Wilmington Hospital.

T. W. LYLLARD, aged 18, hazel eyes, dark hair, light complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, born in Virginia, enrolled in Culpeper, Virginia.

J. C. CANNON, aged 30, blue eyes, light hair, florid complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in North Carolina.

(Signed) WM. T. MUSE,
Commander, C. S. N.

251-6t-d

MANTILLAS!

BLACK SILK AND MOIRE ANTIQUE, a large number. New styles, at KAHNWEILER & BRO'S.

July 10, 1863. — 251-tf.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions of the Congress of the Confederate States Passed at Third Session—1863

[No 9]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE AND ORGANIZE ENGINEER TROOPS TO SERVE DURING THE WAR.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be selected in such manner as the Secretary of War may direct, from each division of infantry in service, one company of engineer troops to consist of one hundred men, chosen with a view to their mechanical skill and physical fitness and that the men assigned to such company shall be required to serve in the same only during the balance of their term of service respectively.

Sec. 2. That each company shall consist of eight sergeants, seven corporals, forty artificers, and forty-five laborers, and that two musicians may be added.

Sec. 3. That the commissioned officers of each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and two second lieutenants; and that the original vacancies in these companies shall be filled by the transfer of officers of corresponding grade from the engineer corps, if practicable, and where not, then from the other corps, or from the line or staff of the army, reference being always had to their qualification as engineers, or by selection; but no one shall be selected who is not now serving in or with the army, unless he is a military or civil engineer.

Sec. 4. That the companies shall be organized into regiments of ten companies each, and that the field and staff officers shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major one adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster sergeant, and one seargent major; and that the original vacancies in the regiments shall be filled in the manner provided for filling the same in the companies, by the third section of this act, and that the sergeant major, and the quartermaster sergeant shall be selected from the enlisted men of the army.

Sec. 5. That in each regiment two of the companies shall be assigned to duty as pontoniers, and each be furnished with a bridge train complete.

Sec 6. That the officers in charge of the engineer bureau, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe the number, form and dimensions of the wagons, pontoons, trestles, tools, implements, arms and other necessaries for all the troops organized by this act.

Sec. 7. That vacancies in the established regiments to and including the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion, regimentally, according to senority, except in case of disability or other incompetency.

Sec. 8. That the monthly pay of the engineer troops shall be as follows: of a colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; of a lieutenant colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; of a major, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; of a captain, one hundred and forty dollars; of a first lieutenant, one hundred dollars; of a second lieutenant, ninety dollars; and the adjutant shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

Sec. 9. That the pay of the enlisted men per month shall be as follows: the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, each, twenty-one dollars; sergeants, thirty five dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; artificers, seventeen dollars; laborers and musicians, thirteen dollars.

Sec. 10. That mounted engineer troops may be selected from the cavalry, and be organized according to the provisions of this act, for engineer troops, as hereinbefore specified.

Approved March 20, 1863. — aug 5—law3w.

[No. 12.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE IMPRESSMENTS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, that such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner; one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall chose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

Sec. 2. That the officer or person impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, or his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate, over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured and was taken through absolute necessity, setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers and the sum, if any, paid for the same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of the taking of said property for the public use, as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as herein before required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid, shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the Government of the Confederate States.

Sec. 3. Whenever the appraisement provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish, wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary or Quartermaster General, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications as an umpire, to decide the matters in dispute; who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property, and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimoney.

Sec. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by general order, through the proper subordinate officers authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioner, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate Government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford just compensation to the owners therefor. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter conferred to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioner within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use, as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use such property and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named in the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking, as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen, of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the state where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decision shall be final: *Provided*, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

Sec. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

Sec. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed without the default of the owner, the Government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act on behalf of the Government; and upon such inquiry, the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value the reof.

Sec. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to labor on fortifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said Government according to the rules and regulations provided in the laws of the State wherein they are impressed; and in the absence of such law, in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, That no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired or procured by the consent of the owner or agent.

Sec. 10. That previous to the first day of December next no slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions, shall be taken for the public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity.

Sec. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

Approved March 26, 1863. — aug. 5th, 2w.

THE PROJECTED RAID ON WELDON ACKNOWLEDGED A FAILURE.—A gentleman who left Suffolk Sunday night, reached here yesterday afternoon. He states that the entire cavalry expedition which lately made an effort to reach Weldon, composed of Spears' and Dodge's cavalry, reached Suffolk Sunday forenoon about 10 o'clock, and at 8 p. m., took up their line of march for Norfolk. A battery of eight pieces, known as Howard's Regular U. S. Artillery, which also accompanied the expedition, proceeded to Murfreesboro, whence it will be shipped to Newbern, N. C. The expedition was under the command of Col. Spears, and the men freely acknowledged in Suffolk, that the expedition was a complete failure.

These men will not be allowed to remain idle. We may expect to hear from them again soon. They will next turn up probably on the north side of James River, or may go round to Meade's army, as it is known that that General's cavalry force has been much reduced during the past five or six weeks.—*Pet. Ex.*

DIED.

At Gettysburg, Pa., on the battle field, fighting for his country, Mr. WM H. HARRIS, of Columbus county, N. C., aged 24 years. He leaves an affectionate mother and sister, besides a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn his loss.

In Pitt county, on the 29th July, 1863, of consumption, Mrs. MARGARET ANN SHEPPARD, wife of Henry Sheppard.

WILMINGTON MARKET, AUGUST 5, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are wanted for butchering purposes, and few or none coming to market. We quote on the hoof at prices ranging from 50 to 65 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Is scarce and in demand. Sells in the small way from carts at $1 10 to $1 15 per lb for hog round.

BUTTER—$1 75 to $2 per lb.

BEESWAX—$1 25 per lb.

CORN—Scarce and wanted. Sells at $4 50 to $5 50 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is in active demand, and the market is almost bare. Sells in the small way at $5 50 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $4 75 to $2 per lb.

EGGS—Sells from carts at $1 10 to $1 15 per dozen.

FLOUR—None coming in and the market is almost entirely bare. There is an active demand, and the price has materially advanced, with small sales for the week at $32 to $34 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$9 to $10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, 60 to 65 cents, and dry $1 50 to $1 60 per lb.

LARD—$1 05 to $1 10 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $4 to $4 50, and Upper, $5 to $5 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, $9 to $9 50 per gallon by the bbl.

OSNABURGS—$1 45 per yard.

POULTRY—Chickens 90 cents to $1 25, as to size; and grown fowls, $2 to $2 25 each.

PEAS—$6 to $8 per bushel.

POTATOES—Irish $5 to $6 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 18 cents in casks, and 20 cents per lb. in bbls.

SALT—Has materially advanced, and the market is firm. We quote sales for the week of sound made at $18 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl., $1 75 to $2 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $1 45 to $1 50 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$1 80 to $2 per gallon.

TALLOW—1 25 per lb.

YARN—$14 to $15 per bunch.

WOOD—Is scarce and wanted. Sells by the boat load at $16 to $18 per cord.

FAYETTEVILLE Aug. 3.—Bacon, $1 00 to 1 05 Lard, $1 20. Beef, 50 cts by side, 60 at retail. Butter, $1 50 to $2 00. Beeswax, $1. Chickens, 75 to $1 50. Coffee, small lots for retail, at $1 00 to 4 50 per lb. Copperas, $1 25 to $1 50. Cotton, 40 to 45. Cotton Yarn, $6 to $15 00 per bunch.—Dried Fruit—Apples, 25 to 30; Peaches, 35 to 40 per lb. Eggs 75 per dozen. Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.—Flour—Family $52 50; Super, $50; Fine, $00 00. Forage—Fodder, $7 00 per hundred; Hay, $4 00 to $0 00; Shucks, $4 00 to $0 00. Flaxseed, $5 00, per bushel. Grain—Corn, $4 00 to $0. Wheat, $8 to $9 00. Rye, $5 00. Oats, $2 25. Peas, cow $4 50; white $5 50 to $6. Hides—Green, 75, dry 1 50. Iron—Swedes, 75.—Leather—sole $4 per lb., Upper $4 50. Liquors—Corn Whiskey, $20 to $00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $00. Molasses—N. O. $10 per gallon. Nails—Retailing at $1 50 per lb. Onions, $6 to $7 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish, new, $4 00 per bushel. Rice 20 cts. by the cask. Sugar $2 to $0 00 at retail. Salt $8 00 to $20 per bushel. Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb; Toilet, $1 60. Fayetteville Sheetings, 70 to 1 45. Spirits Turpentine $1 25 to $0 00 per gallon. Tallow $1 25 to 1 50. Wool, $3 to $4.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, Adjutant's General's office Militia, Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications or such exemption to ensure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. & A. A. A General.

August, 5th, 1863. — 253-1w—t2t

Head Quarters Enrolling Office,

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug 3, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE with orders from Commandant Conscripts for North Carolina, Commanding officers of Regiments comprising the Fourth Congressional District are requested to assemble their Regiments at the following times and places:

New Hanover—22nd Regiment, August 20th and 21st at Wilmington.

Brunswick—56th Regiment, August 22nd, at Wilmington.

Columbus—57th Regiment, 31st Aug. and Sept. 1st and 2nd, at Whiteville.

Robeson—58th Regiment, Sept. 3rd and 4th, at Lumberton.

Robeson—59th Regiment, Sept. 5th and 7th, at Lumberton.

Richmond—60th Regiment, Sept. 9th and 10th at Laurinburg.

Richmond—61st Regiment, Sept. 11th and 12th at Rockingham.

Bladen—55th Regiment, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th at Elizabethtown.

Cumberland—53rd Regiment, Sept. 21st and 22nd, at Fayetteville.

Cumberland—54th Regiment, Sept. 23rd and 24th, at Fayetteville.

Harnett—52nd Regiment, Sept. 28th and 29th, at Lillington.

Commanding officers of Militia will please *see to it* that the following persons are *present* at the time and places above specified.

All persons arriving at the age of 18 years since my last enrollment—provided they have not already volunteered. *All* persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863.

We have received several letters from members of our regiments participating in the defence of Charleston, all of which we could not well publish, for the reason that in nearly all the same facts were stated. A very few gave all the essential facts of the fight at Fort Wagner—assigned to all their due credit, and pointed out the injustice of which our people believed they had cause to complain; and in this belief we expressed, we fully concurred. Just as those complaints undoubtedly were, we have not thought it advisable, by reproducing them in the letters of many subsequent correspondents, to keep up or intensify the unpleasant feelings which the circumstances upon which they were founded were well calculated to give rise. At a time like this we cannot afford to indulge such feelings, however just and natural. We must bear and forbear many things. It were well perhaps that our brethren of a gallant sister State were less engrossed in themselves and more apt to concede and give due credit to their neighbors in the field. But our brave men in South Carolina are not fighting for Charleston or any other point, they are fighting for that point alone. They are fighting for the whole country, for the South, for independence, for freedom from the dictation of their abolition foes and to defend the soil, the firesides of their homes and their country. We are all in one boat, and each one must bear a hand and pull an oar. Local favouritisms are wrong—they are, in reality, in times like these, foolish, but unnatural they are natural, and as such must be borne with. We remember that when our Forts here were first occupied they were garrisoned by volunteer companies from Wilmington and by similar companies from other sections of the State. After a while the Wilmington companies were withdrawn, or sent to other locations, and we [illegible]—we certainly received—more than one complaint complaining of the fact, that after such withdrawal the little attentions which the garrison from Wilmington were less frequent, and [illegible] the visits of the ladies, whose bright eyes [illegible] colonels, became unfrequent. Now these complaints were not without foundation, but [illegible] more than half right—nay, they were [illegible]. Many of these attentions were given to [illegible] of rank, and many of these visits were [illegible] those who might expect, or be expected, [illegible] first named relation. They were in fact [illegible] personal matters, which a little reflection would enable any one to understand. We recur to this as [illegible] measure the existing state of things in Charleston. There are little attentions which relatives in Charleston command or pay to the troops raised there, which [illegible] by reason of those from a distance—to corps in which [illegible] not a brother, a husband, a cousin, or a [illegible] all is what we might expect.

[illegible] matters, and indeed in all private matters, [illegible] we have a right to expect that all [illegible] point of a common country shall [illegible] that as far as possible the [illegible] Carolinian who bares his breast for the defence of [illegible] be made to feel that he is in a friendly, [illegible] country. That his State shall not [illegible] by a sneering rejection of its [illegible] of his comrades and of himself, if [illegible] shall receive honorable mention; that no one or two [illegible] shall rob all but the fag ends of the credit to [illegible] justly entitled, and that in cases of wounds [illegible] shall receive all the attention that the public [illegible] able to give to others [illegible]. We speak now of Charleston, [illegible] South Carolinians as an example, selected [illegible] as an illustration. We doubt if the [illegible] been called out to our people either [illegible] care and attention justly due, and [illegible] favor or private friendship. But [illegible] care in iterating and reiterating [illegible] which are already familiar to our [illegible] but do no good and may do [illegible].

[illegible] these remarks now because of [illegible] stating and complaining of the [illegible] have been cast upon the conduct of the [illegible] which had 300 men in Fort Wagner on the [illegible] attempt made by the enemy to storm that [illegible] before. We had even heard that [illegible] had been very chary in expressions [illegible] places. But if so, so much for [illegible] others in view of the fact that [illegible] N. C. 1st, in proportion to the number engaged, [illegible] other corps on our side.

[illegible] their marks and, too often their [illegible] to be querulous about small matters [illegible] magnanimous to try to deprive other [illegible] of their just due. The South Carolinians [illegible] whole duty. The North Carolini-

[illegible] *Fayetteville Observer* and the [illegible] naturally exercised over an article [illegible] from the Wilmington *Journal* [illegible] so credited and so knows; and [illegible] the case we had almost forgotten it un- [illegible] account, not for what we [illegible] somebody she had written. Par- [illegible] rather hard terms! We tell you [illegible] when the *Observer* writes an article we [illegible] to account for it. That [illegible] to be any contradiction or disavowal de- [illegible] ought to be demanded of the au- [illegible] to be disavowed. These seem to be [illegible], gentlemen, we really co[illegible] with the article referred to by the *Register*. [illegible] knows Mr. GRAHAM did *not*. Very [illegible] Mr. GRAHAM did not. The *Standard* says Mr. [illegible] did write it, and the *Standard* ought to know. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] did not write it. Somebody wrote it and [illegible] did it write and publish itself? A nice question, which we will not discuss as it would not [illegible]. There has been more than enough fuss made about nothing, already. We are done. Got nothing more to say. Good evening.

[illegible] correspondence between Mr. PAUL, the French Consul at Richmond, and the Confederate Secretary of State [illegible] anything, or does it mean nothing? It may be taken either way, but a full study of the text of M. PAUL'S letter, and especially of the dispatch received by him from [illegible], the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, [illegible] the views set forth in that dispatch may probably be [illegible] which it was framed, and the construction which it is intended to bear. "With all the lights now before us," we must think that it looks like an advance in that policy upon which NAPOLEON entered when he sought the co-operation of England in a diplomatic measure in this country, and which he subsequently avowed to Messrs. [illegible] and LISPENARD.

The Bridge over Tar River on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, recently destroyed by the Yankee raiders, has been repaired, and we learn by a dispatch from the Superintendent, Col. FREMONT, that the trains passed over that river last night. The line is now fully opened, and travelers need fear no detention.

We have before us a $5 bill purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Macon, Ga. It is No. 11, letter A, and bears date July 4th, 1831, payable to ROBT. H. TAYLOR, or bearer, signed by BOBT. COLLINS, as Cashier, and R. COLEMAN as President. It bears the imprint of FAIRMAN, DRAPER, UNDERWOOD & Co.

This note, which appears to be from a genuine plate, is printed on what is known as "bank note paper," but of a very flimsy character. There is no such bank now in existence, and of course the note is fraudulent. We learn that the note in our possession was taken some ten days ago from a waggoner who was peddling tobacco in Sampson, and who had a roll of the bills. Several are now believed to be in circulation about here. *All* bank issues, no matter how genuine in appearance, ought to be closely examined, as at the present premium few or none of our bank notes get into the general circulation.

The month of July, now about closing, though the heat of our summer weather, has been decidedly the winter of our discontent. We have lost Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and to some extent the moral strength of the vantage ground in Northern Virginia.

All these losses can be repaired, and will be, if we avoid the worst loss of all to a people situated as we are. Let us not lose heart and determination, and all other losses will be as nothing.

The month has been distinguished by the great amount of rain which has fallen. We thought several times that the age of Noah was coming back again, but recollected that we had been taught to look for the next destruction of the earth by fire; every saint to be taken up and every sinner to be burned up. The great warmth and moisture have, however, stimulated all manner of rank vegetation and caused to spring up a heavy crop of rumors of European intervention.

We don't see the intervention ourselves. We don't say that it isn't coming, but we don't see it—that's all. Some of our most astute cotemporaries see it as plain as their hands and as clear as mud. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the *deus ex machina*, who is "going for to go" to do—what? Who knows? We don't. We don't think that either LOUIS NAPOLEON or Lord PALMERSTON love the United States much; neither would they like to see them started again on their formidable career of aggrandisement. But how much do they love us? How likely are either of them to engage in war on our account without exacting stipulations for their own benefits at the expense of our interests.

It may not do us any harm to scan the looks of the weather abroad, but it is best in the meantime, to take measures at home to make our house safe against the storm that rages around us.

It would indeed be pleasant to see the clouds rolled away from the firmament and the sky once more clear above us. But they are not rolled away—the storm still rages. We must it meet or perish. We can meet it—*will we?* Can there be but one answer?

Congressional Election.

We would request the Fayetteville *Observer* to recollect that this is the 1st of August and that the Congressional elections do not come off until the first Wednesday in November. These three months will answer all questions and justify all that we have said. Let the people keep their eyes and ears open, and they will find out things that it will behoove them to ponder, however shrewdly they may be disguised, or however plausibly presented.

DICK TAYLOR is a good fellow—a chip off the old block. With DICK TAYLOR on the rampage on the West bank of the Mississippi, the amount of commercial benefit that the Yankees will receive from the navigation of the "inland sea" will be of the smallest.

THE RALEIGH PROGRESS of yesterday publishes official dispatches to Gov. VANCE, from Col. CLARK, Col. BRADFORD and Gen. MARTIN. They confirm reports received here and alluded to in yesterday's *Journal*. A part of RANSOM'S Brigade, consisting of five companies of the 24th, repulsed the raiders near Jackson, the county seat of Northampton county, on Tuesday evening, and pursued them on Wednesday. About the same time Gen. RANSOM met and repulsed the enemy below Williamston, in Martin Co. The enemy has returned to Plymouth.

Daily Journal, 31st ult.

THE RAIDS on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, if they do not succeed in breaking up that important line of communication, certainly do succeed in accomplishing an object which seems to be about as near to the hearts of our enemies. They succeed in stealing and destroying property and burning houses, in driving families from their homes, in seducing negroes from their duty, in ruining crops, and in performing all other acts of vandalism. The runaway negroes are their pilots to them *no quarters* should ever be given.

For the Journal.

Jacta alea est.

A proverb tells us that "experience teaches," so it does, but the lesson is a hard one, and the teacher not sparing of blows. We in the Confederacy have been in this school since the commencement of 1861, but whether from laziness, stupidity, or over much christianity, with all of hard blows, the lesson has not been learned. Here and there a scholar seems to remember something, and essays to bring it forth, but amazed at his own audacity, or overcome by reproachful glances of his fellows, he lapses into speechless dullness, and the spasmodic effort is over. The lesson that experience has vainly tried to beat into our heads is this,—That we are engaged in a deadly combat with a foe who is only less savage than a Fejian in that he eats not his victims. This is before God and man the only point of difference in the conduct of a Yankee and a South Sea Islander, and yet we are expected to treat this foe with "Christian consideration," (vide Lee's address to his army.) They have ruined our homes, insulted our women, laid bare our smiling land, filled the reeking dungeons of Fort Delaware—that prison which would delight the soul of a Borgia—with the flower of our men; they have betrayed our cause:—Witness Yankee Lovel at New Orleans, and Yankee Pemberton at Vicksburg;—and yet we are not to retaliate! The lesson is painfully brought home to the good few, in the incarceration of his wounded son as a hostage with Winder for Sawyer and Flynn, and it is brought home to many a North Carolinian by the destruction of every hope and tie that made life sweet. And yet no retaliation! The die is cast soon; we have thrown away the scabbard, and if the sword rust, let it be with blood, and not from idleness. Who surround us? Are all these friends within our walls? Is every man in Wilmington so tried and true that we know he will die by the tattered banner of the Confederacy, rather than haul it down? If not, if there be any here on whom suspicion falls, from birth or other cause, let the oath of allegiance be administered, and if rejected let him be sent whence he came. Will not a traitor forswear himself? Yea, verily, that he will aided and abetted by his patron, the Father of Lies, but the punishment then rests with a higher tribunal; we can only use the limited means at our command. If one town and one General would set the example others would soon follow, and thinned though the number of our inhabitants may be, it is not the *fighting* element that will be driven away, but those who, in the language of a Richmond paper, "wield a pen much better than a sword," and at least we should feel there was no longer an Achan in the camp. Do we feel so now? Can we not put a chalk mark on the houses that would fly open to the Stars and Stripes, the planes that would bang out Yankee Doodle. And yet knowing this, we bow our heads as bullrushes before the blast. We "suffer and are silent." Can any pity us, shall we pity ourselves, whatever disasters may be in store for us?—Should our cause be lost, or be so tardy of accomplishment that our hearts fail us for waiting, it will not do to charge it to the Almighty, whose permission or sufferance is one thing, and foreordaining another, or to generalize as to His punishment of our sins; that lamentable contingency can only arise from these causes, supineness for which we make a cloak of a maudlin christianity, and that we were surrounded by traitors, and knew we were, but did not dare to drive them forth.

BRUTUS.

A GALLANT IRISHMAN.—The Chattanooga Rebel, of July 22, gives the annexed account of the daring deeds of a gallant Irishman:

An instance has come to our notice of a recent daring *coup* of a member of Co. B, First Kentucky cavalry, named John Hanley, an Irishman by birth, and a soldier by profession, and a son of the South by adoption and choice. A few days since coming through the Sequatchie Valley, just off a recent "away over the mountains," he learned from citizens in the valley, that a tory named Clifton had been engaged in that section of country recruiting for the Yankee army. Immediately Handley devised a plan to capture the bold recruiter, and went about it in this way. He waited in the neighborhood until the Federal recruiting officers come down into the country, and he approached them, represented himself as a Confederate, or as he had stated it—a rebel deserter, and proposed to join the band.

He was immediately taken into the flock, and carried through a circuitous route in the mountains, to a stone house, admirably concealed in a sort of ravine, where Clifton had established his rendezvous and where he has been operating for some weeks. Handley swore roundly at the "Rebels and Jeff. Davis," and Clifton unsuspectingly took him into his confidence—made him his private secretary, and set him to work enrolling recruits as they were brought in. During his stay there and occasional trips down the valley, he blazed the trees with his knife in order to find his way to this secret mountain rendezvous. One day not long since, on pretence of going out after milk, and leaving his jacket at the quarters to lull suspicion of his designs, he effected his escape, and came up with a wagon train of Morgan's division under command of Capt. O'Neal, to whom he related his adventures. Capt. O'Neal immediately mounted and armed six men, and, piloted by the bold John Hanley, the party soon reached the Tory rendezvous, attacked the Yankees in their den, killed five, wounded four, and captured four prisoners. The prisoners were placed in charge of Hanley, and sent through to this place.

Yesterday Mr. Hanley was furnished with twenty mounted men by the Provost General, and will leave this morning under orders from Gen. Jackson of this Department, to make another sortie upon the nest of Tories and Yankees. We expect to hear a good account of his expedition.

THE CONTEST ABOVE THE GRAVES.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Gettysburg, thus alludes to the traces of the struggle at the cemetery:

Monuments and headstones lie here and there overturned. Graves once carefully tended by some loving hand, have been trampled by horses' feet until the vestiges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well-trained shrubbery has vanished, or is but a broken and withered mass of tangled brush wood. On one grave lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under the July sun. On another lie the torn garments of some wounded soldier, stained and saturated with his blood. Across a small headstone, bearing the words, "To the memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the centre of the space, enclosed by an iron fence, and containing of half dozen graves, a few rails are still standing where they were erected by our soldiers, and served to support the shelter tents of a bivouacking squad. A family shaft has been broken to fragments by a shell, and only the base remains, with a portion of the inscription thereon. Stone after stone felt the effects of the *feu d' enfer* that was poured upon the crest of the hill. Cannon thundered and foot and horse soldiers trampled over the sleeping places of the dead. Other dead were added to those who are resting there, and many a wounded soldier still lives to remember the contest above those silent graves.

John Morgan in Kentucky.

The New York Herald's correspondent has a racy account of Morgan's attack on the Nashville and Louisville railroad:

On Monday, the sanguine railroad people at Nashville, discrediting the cry of wolf, made up a passenger and express train, and started for Louisville on time.—Your correspondent paid for a seat.

The train, consisting of two passenger coaches (every seat occupied) a baggage car well filled, and an express car, containing among other valuables a safe and fifty-seven thousand dollars worth of paper money, in charge of a messenger, left Nashville at seven o'clock, A. M., and proceeded as far as Cave City station, half way, without molestation or even anticipation of trouble on the line. At Cave City conductor Sweeny, in charge of the train, learned that Morgan had indeed captured Lebanon the day previous, taking Col. Hanson, Eighteenth Kentucky, and six hundred prisoners, and was marching toward the railroad, with the apparent intention of cutting it somewhere between Elizabetown and Lebanon Junction; perhaps the Muldraugh's Hill trestle works were to be destroyed. Telegraphic communication with Louisville was yet perfect, and the conductor resolved to go ahead, not cautiously, but swiftly, hoping to run past the rebel column into Louisville before they could advance to the road from Lebanon.

Appealing to Louisville for instructions by telegraph was yet practicable, and the conductor did it. He soon received a reply to this effect: "All right, come on with your train, no rebs," signed "Smith," which is a name common to Louisville operators, John H. Morgan, and hundreds of other men. On this occasion it was used by John. We passed through the black tunnel, winding down over the great trestle work at Muldraugh's Hill, at fearful speed, but undisturbed; we picked up, near Lebanon Junction, the garrison of a stockade, who had been ordered by General Boyle, telegraphically, to "Burn your camp and come on train to Louisville." It is, perhaps unnecessary to state that John Morgan acted as Attorney for Brigadier General Boyle, in signing that dispatch. There were twenty-eight of these soldiers, under command of a second lieutenant, whose name I did not learn. They swelled the number of passengers on the train to two hundred, about twenty-five of whom were ladies.

The passengers realized their situation as soon as the firing commenced. Bullets whistled over, through, under and beside the cars, and the cries and shrieks were terrible; the rebels closing around the cars, hallooing and shooting at the now retreating stockaders. The unarmed passengers sought the floors of the coaches for safety, and groveled about in the aisles and beneath the seats, in a wriggling, trembling, seething mass, for the night was offensively warm, and the musketry firing hot.

Hesitating a moment to destroy my watchguard and secrete my purse in my boots, as I had seen others fast to do, I found when I came to lie down that the floor was more than occupied. I selected a fat and shivering Jew, who was muttering to himself that he had "no monish" nor anydings else," and reclined upon him till we were aroused by a ferocious rebel, crouching along the isle, gun in hand, and pointed at us, too, saying, "Come, now, Yanks, get out of this; quick, too."—Everybody got out speedily, in obedience to the order, and firing ceased. Thirteen of the stockaders had already been captured, one killed, and three severely wounded. Three or four rebel horses lay dead before us. I can only give my own experience during the succeeding fifteen minutes. I was too much harassed to attend to other than private affairs. My feet touched the ground, and I fell into the hands of a big, dirty looking rebel lieutenant, with a United States army revolver in his hand. He inquired for my arms and I gave him a superior pistol without a murmur, though inwardly cursing the fortune of war. The pistol did not satisfy the insatiate person, and he slapped all my pockets in quick secession till he felt my watch beneath his hand.

The watch was a golden one, worth $600 anywhere south of the Tennessee line, and doubly valuable to me for associations, so I ventured to hint urbanely that he was robbing me. He "couldn't and wouldn't help it—a watch was just what he had been looking for!" He left me in charge of a guard and searched away to the next perch, nor did I see him more. The "youthful guard" opened the conversation by inquiring if I possessed a pocket knife. I did, and he wanted it, and got it. I finally prevailed upon him to escort me to the line of prisoners with my haversack on my arm, although several times on the route through the band the youthful guard was advised by his comrades in arms "to snatch that haversack." Here and there were little knots of rebs relieving passengers of valuables and money, and in no case did I see anything taken which was not "just what the rebs wanted." One Jew from Clarksville, there were many Jews upon the train, lost $3,000 in money before he reached a place of safety, under the eye of an officer, and narrowly escaped with his life. The rebels were particularly bitter on the race.

Arriving at the line of prisoners, I introduced myself to a couple of officers, who sat lazily on their steeds, with each a leg thrown over the pommel of the saddle. They were Major and Colonel; Major proved quickest, asked me to let him see that haversack. A parcel of unwashed linen of which I had hurriedly divested myself of in the morning, a toilet case with soaps, were "just what he wanted," a tooth brush he did not want, as he gave it to me, and I stood forth plucked as clean as a young robin.

The Colonel, a great good natured provincial, kindly offered me a bite of plug tobacco, or "mule harness," smiled, and softly felt of the hat I wore. He told me his name was Cluke, and pointed out a ragged line of men in the edge of the grove as "his regiment." My hat, for which I had paid a fabulous price in Nashville, was not good enough, so he compromised and took a traveling cap from the haversack, once mine, now the Major's, saying it would be just the thing for "some of the boys" who were short of head gear.

I found General Morgan in the centre of a bevy of ladies standing uncovered in the falling dew, while all around his men were examining stolen property by the light of fires. He wore no insignia of rank, being dressed in the common roundabout and pants of the rebel soldiers. The keen and little Basil Duke, who has risen to the rank of acting Brigadier, fitted gracefully about, and seemed to be the master spirit of the party.

Next day, near West Point, on the Ohio, the lumber wagon on which I had taken passage passed through the head of the Confederate column on the march. We met several acquaintances of the previous night, but were not hindered. Morgan had issued orders to press all the horses in the country fit for service, and his orders were being carried out. Secession farmers along the road suffered with the rest, and those who could were hurrying their stock into secret places.

Morgan occupied Brananburg, Kentucky, that afternoon.

Cotton—The Blockade.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Nassau, says:

"Charleston or Savannah, in their palmiest days, were never so overrun with cotton as is the city of Nassau at the present moment. Every available place large enough to hold half a dozen bales, is crammed full and running over. It is piled up six or eight bales deep on all the wharves, vacant lots, and even on some of the lawns. It is litterally 'laying around loose.'

"The blockade, reported to be so effective two weeks ago that it was impossible for a vessel to leave Charleston, would seem to be somewhat relaxed, judging by the arrivals here during the last ten days. The steamers Charleston, Lizzie, Fanny, Alice, Raccoon, Kate, Ella, and Annie, Banshee, Antonica, Beauregard and one or two others, have all arrived during that time from Wilmington and Charleston, with full cargoes of cotton, and some have left again for Dixie."

There can be no longer any reasonable doubt that Seward and Lord Lyons have entered into arrangements by which cotton is permitted to pass the blockade at Charleston and Wilmington, in return for which the British Government binds itself not to recognize the Confederate States, nor to raise any question as to the validity of the blockade. A correspondence occurred last Fall between Lyons and Seward, in which the former put the question to the latter whether cotton could not be allowed to pass the blockade. Seward pretended to think the proposition inadmissible, but it was no doubt arranged between them privately. In no other way can we account for the fact that vessels engaged in the cotton trade are allowed to pass out and in (with return cargoes of Yangee goods, for the most part) without molestation, whereas, if a vessel freighted with munitions of war, machinery, &c., for the Government attempts to come in, it is almost certainly captured. Nor can we in any other way explain the fact that, while the shipping business at Wilmington and Charleston is now three or four times greater than it was before the blockade was declared, the English Government persists in maintaining that blockade is perfectly legal and valid. That there is a secret understanding between Seward and the British Cabinet on this subject and that the blockading squadrons off Charleston and Wilmington have instructions not to interfere with vessels engaged in the exportation of cotton, is too clear to admit of doubt. The matter should, if possible, be brought to the attention of France and other European Governments, as to all of whom it is a piece of bad faith and trickery that they would not be slow to resent by pronouncing the blockade null and void.

Richmond Whig.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

MARTINSBURG, VA., July 14, 1863.

The army has re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and the time has come when the truth may be spoken, in candor and moderation, in regard to the late unfortunate campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Up to the present time there has been no assurance that my letters would not fall into the hands of the enemy; and hence, as you must have observed, I did not deem it prudent to tell the *whole* truth, lest our mail carrier should be captured again and important information communicated the Federal commander. A succinct and faithful narrative, bringing events down to the present date, will place your readers in possession of all the material facts, and show that the term "unfortunate," as applies to the operation of the army in Maryland, is not inappropriate, unless it be too mild.

No one with that part of the army left near Chambersburg suspected, on the morning of the 1st inst., that the great battle would begin on that day. I was sitting on the wet ground with my back against a tree writing to you and your readers, when Gen. Lee and his escort passed by in the direction of Cashtown and Gettysburg. He seemed to snuff the battle in the breeze, and for the first time it occurred to me that the enemy was approaching our lines. In a few minutes Anderson's division of Hill's corps marched down the same road, followed an hour or two later by Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which had retraced its steps from Shippensburg. In the course of the morning orders came for Longstreet's corps, except Pickett's division left behind at Chambersburg, to follow on in the same direction, as soon as Gen. Ewell's train, sent back from Carlisle, should pass. This was an immense train, as long almost as the tail of a comet, and far more ominous of evil. It occupied four hours in passing, and moved so slowly through the Cashtown Gap (in the South Mountain) that Longstreet's corps was delayed until near midnight in reaching a point four miles distant from the battle ground. Pender's and Heath's divisions alone were in position to engage the enemy's advance column on the morning of the 1st. Early's and Rodes divisions of Ewell's corps arrived on the ground late in the afternoon, having marched down the Susquehanna from Carlisle to York, and thence to Gettysburg. These last two divisions joined the former, and together they drove the enemy back, inflicting heavy loss; but Anderson's and Johnson's divisions, though near enough, were not put into the fight that evening. The enemy had, according to the statement of prisoners, three army corps present on the 1st, and that night and early next morning the remainder of Meade's forces were brought up and put in a very strong position. We did not press the enemy after night fall.

The following deductions flow from the foregoing facts: Had Gen. Lee concentrated his forces twenty-four hours sooner, he might have dispersed, captured or destroyed the three Federal corps engaged on the first day, and have fallen upon the remaining forces then coming up and not yet in position and driven them pell mell back upon Baltimore or Washington. Or, if Anderson's and Johnson's divisions had been put in immediately upon their arrival and our advantage pressed with vigor that night, the enemy might have been driven beyond the formidable position he finally occupied, and from which we subsequently found it impossible to dislodge him. The same result would probably have followed, if Ewell's train had have turned out on the side of the road, and Longstreet's corps allowed to move rapidly to the front; or if the attack had been renewed early on the morning of the 2d, instead of at a quarter to four in the afternoon.

It is understood that the reduction of Harrisburg constituted no part of General Lee's programme, since he could not afford to fritter away his strength and time upon the militia so long as an unbeaten army remained in the field. Having disposed of the army, he could then march wherever and whenever it suited him. The question then recurs, whether the distribution of his troops at different and distant points was not unfortunate, in this that it required more time to concentrate them when the time of battle had arrived. It was a similiar dispersion of his forces, after much hard fighting and marching, that prevented him from beating McClellan at Sharpsburg last year. His object then was the capture of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, in which he was successful. In the present instance it was his desire, doubtless, to place his army at convenient points for procuring subsistence, secure his flanks against attack by cutting such railway lines as might be used against him, and to draw the enemy as far into the interior of the country as possible. But let us proceed.

Were we compelled to accept battle at the time and place we did? We were not. Having the start of the enemy from Fredericksburg, and the whole country before us, we might have chosen our own ground and time for making the attack. We might have occupied the pass at Cashtown, or remained on the north side of the South Mountain, or fallen down to Boonsboro' Gap. Having no base to protect, and no line of communication to keep open, but relying upon the districts we occupied for the means of sub-istance, we were free to go where we pleased and to fight them when we pleased.

But the battle was joined at the time and place selected by the Federal commander. The place, strong by nature, was rendered still more formidable by a number of stone fences which crossed the field, by the open ground we had to move over to reach it, and by field works thrown up by the enemy during the night. The attack was renewed by ourselves on the evening of the 2d, without proper reconnoissances, and not simultaneously along the whole line, but irregularly and spasmodically, first by one corps or division, and then by another, reminding one of a team of ill-matched horses, which, refusing to pull together, are unable to move the load which a simultaneous and common effort might certainly accomplish. The troops never fought better, or inflicted greater loss upon the enemy; and strong as the position of the latter was, they surely would have carried it, though at a heavy loss, if the attack had been differently planned. As it was they pushed the enemy back, ran over numberless batteries which they were unable to bring off, captured many flags, and killed and wounded more men than in any previous battle. Indeed, the more successful our assaults were up to a certain point, the greater was our loss; for the further an attacking column drove the enemy, not being supported by a combined attack, the more fearfully were its flanks raked by the oblique and enfilading fire of the batteries which were not assaulted. The enemy's left, which rested upon a mountain, McLaws and Hood, of Longstreet's corps, were ordered to turn, and many believe, if other parts of the line had been assaulted at the same time, that Meade, strong as his position was, would have been beaten. No effort was made to turn his right wing, which rested upon open and less difficult ground.

On the 3d, Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, (which had come up the evening before,) supported by a portion of Hill's corps, was ordered to assault Cemetery Hill near the centre, believed to be the key to the position of the enemy. The order was executed in gallant style, and some of the batteries on the Hill were carried; but his success was temporary, though purchased at a fearful cost. The want of proper support, the movement of the enemy upon his exposed and bleeding flanks, and the terrible cross and oblique fires concentrated upon him from batteries not otherwise occupied, made it necessary for him to retrace his steps across the open ground over which he had advanced, his ranks torn and bleeding, and still suffering from the iron hail of shell, grape, canister and shrapnel that swept over the field. McLaws and Hood, Wright and Wilcox, Johnson and Early, had performed similar feats the day before, followed by similar results. Johnston slept upon the field within the enemy's entrenchments; Wright and Wilcox carried the ridge in their front, capturing numbers of guns, and driving the enemy from their covert behind stone fences and from his perch upon the hill; whilst Hood and McLaws had driven him a mile and a half on the right, wrested from him the wooded mountain upon which his extreme left rested, doubled his lines back, captured nearly 2,000 prisoners, many flags and several batteries. The brave and impetuous Barksdale was killed within the enemy's works, and some of Wright's boldest and best—Gibson, Warden, Ross, Redding, Jones, Campbell, Freeman, Granniss, and others—were shot down on the very top of the ridge whilst trying to bring off the guns their valor had silenced. But these charges across the wide open fields and up the bristling hills were made at irregular intervals, which left the enemy free to direct his converging fires upon the heads of the assaulting columns; whilst configuration of the ground, than which nothing could be more unfavorable to us or more favorable to the enemy, presented every military advantage that could be desired—an open, undulating space in front with occasional stone fences, orchards and patches of woods; a high ridge, not straight but concave in form, with advancing and retreating hills of lesser height, and on the left two very high hills or mountains, one of which was covered with timber and the other with immense boulders. This ridge was depressed here and there, and cut by ravines, but its curve was sufficient to enable the foe to direct a concentric fire from his numerous artillery upon any force which should dare to tread those open spaces or storm those cannon crowned heights.

The repeated assaults made by Confederates therefore, though made with the greatest valor and successful up to a certain point, failed to dislodge the enemy from his strong position. It is but simple justice to add, that in no single instance that now occurs to me did our troops retire except under orders; nor did the enemy ever make the least attempt to pursuit. They advanced and withdrew alike under orders and that too in face of a fire far more furious than that which greeted the advancing columns of the French at Waterloo. In no sense of the word were they beaten. All that can be justly claimed by the enemy is that he maintained his ground against our assaults, though at a fearful cost of life and limb. This much with the advantages he possessed in numbers and position, he ought to have done. If our position at Fredericksburg was such as to make Gen. Lee's army equal to a force of 300,000 men, as Gen. Longstreet is reported to have said it was, then Gen. Meade, who already had a superior force at Gettysburg, possessed an advantage in position which was quite as preponderating. There was this difference, however, in the two positions: at Gettysburg the Confederates had to charge over a much wider field than the Federals did at Fredericksburg, whilst the line of hills at the latter place trended off to the right and did not present a concave force as at the former.

Why, then, you are ready to inquire, did Gen. Lee fight at Gettysburg, when it was in his power to accept or offer battle at a different time and place. He acted, probably under the impression that his troops were able to carry any position however formidable.—If such was the case, he committed an error, such however as the ablest commanders will sometimes fall into. No general can be always successful. The Confederate troops can do what any other troops in any period of the world's history have done; but there are some things which even they cannot accomplish. It may be, too, that the Supreme Ruler has chosen this means to teach us the iniquity of all invasions, and to impress upon our minds the justice and wisdom of defending our cause upon our own blood baptised soil. Indeed, there are something connected with the late battle which would seem to justify the belief that this punishment was inflicted by a Divine Hand and for some wise purpose. It is but just to add that Gen. Lee does not pretend to lay the responsibility upon his troops or officers, but takes it upon his own broad shoulders. In this, as in all other things, he is frank, and just and magnanimous. Let us not be guilty of the folly then, of withdrawing any part of our confidence from him, but let us rather imitate the Hebrew patriots and hold up his hands that he may prevail in the fight.

On Saturday the 4th of July nothing was done beyond a little skirmishing by either side. The enemy did not even fire a salute in honor of the day. Both armies withdrew about the same time—Gen. Lee in the direction of Hagerstown, and Gen. Meade in the direction of Washington. All of our wounded who could be removed, were sent back through the passes at Cashtown and Monterey Springs on Saturday, and that night and next morning the army followed, taking the road that crosses the South Mountain at Monterey Springs, and reaching Hagerstown Monday evening, the 6th. There is no doubt that the enemy commenced to retire quite as soon as we did. He had suffered such incalculable loss, and was so fearful lest Gen. Lee would eventually turn his left wing, or get around him and pass rapidly down towards Frederick and Washington, that he found it necessary to retreat, independently of a similar movement on our part. Indeed, if Gen. Lee had simply remained on the ground a few hours longer, what now can be regarded only as a drawn battle, in which both parties suffered terribly, and especially the enemy, would be considered a crushing victory.

Why, then, did Gen. Lee retire? First, because he did not know the enemy would retreat; secondly, because he had been checkmated and failed by the stubborn resistance of his antagonist, and had suffered heavily; and lastly, because he did not have ammunition enough left to fight half of a day longer, and could not get it without taking it from his adversary or re-opening his communications with Winchester. These reasons for his withdrawal I did not feel at liberty to mention in my letters from the battle-field. It was impossible to take with us ammunition for the entire campaign, and a sufficient force to keep open our communications could not be spared from an army, already inferior in numbers to that of the enemy. Our only resource, therefore, was to take it from the enemy, and failing to do this, no alternative was left us but to retire towards our base of supplies. It was found impossible also, to subsist the army long at a time in any one place, the inhabitants having driven off as many of their beef cattle and horses as they could, taken one or more wheels from their wagons, and removed their stocks of shoes, hats and medicines far into the interior.

There are certain well known conditions upon which alone an invasion can be successful. The invader must have an army twice as numerous as that of the invaded country; or, if it be only equal or inferior to it, it must make up by its superior courage and genius what it lacks in numbers. He must have also a firmly established base of supplies and open communications, or he must be able to exact contributions of food, forage animals and clothing from the inhabitants, and to supply his ammunition trains by captures from the enemy. We possessed none of these elements of a successful invasion, except the superior courage and fighting qualities of our troops. And hence our failure; and hence, too, we shall always fail, unless we can command the elements or enforce the conditions necessary to a successful invasion. This we can never do. Our army is too small, and our resources and transportation too limited for us ever to conduct a victorious campaign in a populous country like the United States, abounding in supplies of all kinds, reticulated by railway lines and navigable streams, and having a numerous army and a dense population from which to recruit its wasted ranks. Let us, then, dismiss all further thought of invasion, and make up our minds, sore as the trial may be, to fight the battle of freedom upon our own soil and in front of our own hearthstones, with our mothers and wives, maidens, children and old men looking on as spectators from the doors of our own homes. In such a struggle as this a righteous God will give us the victory, and with it peace and independence.

Gen. Lee remained in the vicinity of Hagerstown one week, waiting for Gen. Meade to attack him. He gave up a strong position, with his right resting on the Potomac some distance below Williamsport by the river, and his left on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport. The enemy threw forward forces along the roads from Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg, which were occupied up to the time of our departure in entrenching themselves. Finding it impossible alike to support himself within his restricted lines in Maryland or to ford the Potomac which was much swollen by recent rains, or to draw the enemy out, Gen. Lee determined to recross the river; and to that end his engineers went to work and constructed a substantail pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, at a sharp bend in the river four miles below Williamsport. The river having subsequently fallen somewhat, a portion of the troops and nearly all the wagons except the ordnance trains, forded it at Williamsport Monday night the 12th and yesterday morning; whilst the great body of the army, all of the artillery and the ambulance train crossed on the pontoon bridge below. The army was withdrawn from Maryland, as it was from Pennsylvania, without molestation by the enemy, with banners flying and drums beating, and now rests on the Virginia side. It is reported that Meade was pushing a column across the river at Harper's Ferry, but it is impossible to vouch for the truth of the report.

Applications has been made to the officers of all the troops from the State of Georgia for lists of their casualties, but the pressure of other duties, and a desire not to give pain by classing among the slain and missing some who may yet come up, have prevented some of them from furnishing them. Enclosed herewith you have the casualties in Cabell's Battalion of Artillery, which acted a conspicuous part in the bloody drama of Gettysburg. All the companies composing the battalion are considered among the best in the army, and none more so than Fraser's and Carlton's from Georgia. Both of these excellent officers, as you have already been informed by telegraph, were seriously wounded, Capt. Waldbaur of the Chatham Hussars, whose performances I have had occasion to refer to on former occasions, lost an arm, and Col. Waring received a sabre cut on the head.

Gen. Semmes was buried here on Sunday with every demonstration of respect and affection by the military and the citizens.

P. S.—I have just heard that some of our troops who had fallen asleep, and thus got behind, were attacked by a small body of cavalry this morning not far from Hagerstown. The cavalry was easily repulsed or captured, except some fifteen or twenty. Unfortunately Gen. Pettigrew received a mortal wound, and has since died. His Adjutant General and some other officers were also killed or wounded.

P. W. A.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

TROUBLE BREWING IN ILLINOIS—THE YANKEES WHIPPED IN LOUISIANA, &c.

RICHMOND, July 31st, 1863.

Serious trouble is anticipated in the Southern cities of Illinois, on account of the draft. Open resistance to the conscription law and the arrest of deserters, has been proclaimed. Bodies of armed men have assembled for drill and for conflict with the authorities. A force of Federal cavalry has been sent there to quell the anticipated disturbance.

Information has been received that Gen. Dick Taylor has defeated the enemy at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, taking several thousand prisoners. The battle occurred soon after the fall of Port Hudson.